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VOL. XXVI NO. 308 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Mussolini Plans To Annex French Colony?

Italian Troops To March On Djibouti

Fascists Determined For Another Big Putsch In Abyssinia

PARIS, Dec. 27.

A sensational report that the Italian authorities in Abyssinia are threatening to march on Djibouti is published by "Pertinax" in newspaper "Ordre."

The writer says that the Italian authorities are proclaiming that it is only a question of time before they will march there and the French thrown into the sea.

Italian troop movements are reported. For example, Askaris are being sent to West Abyssinia for relieving contingents of Galas who are being sent eastward. Roads seemingly intended for military transport, have been built from Assab towards the French Frontier.

The French have only numerically weak detachments at Djibouti, whereas Italians have 90,000 soldiers and 30,000 white [illegible] 150,000 native labourers, though 125 miles of desert separate them from the French Colony with hostile populations around.

"Pertinax" says it is by maritime power that Italians in Abyssinia must be kept in check. Babelmandeb Straits can be defended, as a result of Anglo-French co-operation at Jibouti and Aden. The writer adds that measures for such co-operation were taken in December 1935.

PLAN OF OFFENSIVE

Madame Tabouis writing in 'L'Oeuvre' says that the idea seems to be to take French Somaliland in the rear, while Djibouti will be attacked aerially. She mentions a reported suggestion that France should submit to the Hague Court the question of 700 Italian troops six months ago occupying posts in what is claimed to be French territory, fifty miles from Djibouti.

FRENCH WAR SHIP TO DJIBOUTI

Escort vessel "Diberville," which is attached to French naval forces at Levant and which was due out to carry the cruise to Red Sea left Beirut for Djibouti.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

WORKMEN ENTOMBED

TOKIO, Dec. 27.

An avalanche swept the water-power station under construction at Shiadani to-day. Ninety-three out of 125 workmen have been entombed of which 39 are known to be dead and eleven injured. The fate of 43 others is still unknown. A rescue party of 300 led by a police officer has rushed to the spot.—Reuter.

Sardar Vallabhbhai being welcomed at Juhu by the B.P.C.C. and a number of other organisations.

IT IS PEACE WITH HONOUR

Sardar Patel Emerges With Flying Colours

Constitutional Fight Still Ahead

ALL OVER CADELL ISSUE AGAIN

Rajkot Has Done To States What Bardoli Has Done For British India

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was showered with garlands amidst vociferous slogans of "Jai," when he arrived at the Juhu aerodrome at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, by the "City of Bhavnagar," an eight-seater 'plane of the Air Services of India Ltd. He was accompanied by Smt. Maniben Patel, Mridulaben Sarabhai, Sjt. Samaldas Gandhi and Sjt. Bhadrakumar Yajnik, a Bombay journalist who had taken part in the Rajkot struggle. A large crowd of citizens from Bombay and the suburbs awaited his arrival at the aerodrome from an early hour.

Among those present were Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Hon. Mr. Munshi and Mrs. Munshi, the Hon. Mr. Pakvasa, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Mr. Nagindas Master.

FIGHT NOT YET OVER

Replying to the address of welcome, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said, that though the State subjects had achieved unique success in their struggle, it was necessary that they should not slacken their watch and vigil in the future. He declared that if Sir P. Cadell were to continue in office as the Dewan against the wishes of the State subjects and the Thakore, there would be a constitutional fight. He had already conveyed the warning to the people of Rajkot and he was sure, they would be prepared for such a fight on principle.

Elaborate arrangements had

(Continued on page 7, Col. 3)

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel alighting from the 'plane at Juhu.

HOSPITAL BOMBED AND SET FIRE TO

Heavy Casualties In Nationalist Air Raids Include Patients

BARCELONA, Dec. 27.

British steamer "Stancroft" (1407 tons) was sunk during the first of two Nationalist air raids to-day.

There were no casualties among the crew. Some buildings in Barcelona were damaged, but the number of victims is not known.

According to Spanish sources, five Nationalist 'planes took part in each raid, and one 'plane is believed to have been hit.

At least 35 were killed, and 130 injured in Nationalist air raids on Republican towns and villages in the past two days, according to a Spanish press agency. It says eight were injured, including patients when a lone 'plane bombed a convalescent hospital at Torresan[illegible] and set it on fire.—Reuter.

LEAGUE COMMISSION REACHES MADRID

To Study Withdrawal Of Volunteers On Spot

MADRID, Dec. 27.

The International Commission appointed by the League of Nations to verify the withdrawal of foreign volunteers has arrived in Madrid. The Commission is headed by General Molesworth and intends to remain in Madrid for two days.—Reuter.

DIPLOMATIC BAG INCIDENT

ST. JEANDELUZ, Dec. 27.

The British Minister Mr. Omalley has left for London to consult the Foreign Office regarding the episode at Irun when a diplomatic bag was opened.—Reuter.

(It will be recalled, that sequel to the bag incident, a servant of the British Consulate was arrested on espionage charge).

SUBHAS BOSE INDISPOSED

May Postpone Tamil Nad Tour, If Temperature Persists

WARDHAGANJ, Dec. 27.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose who has been suffering for more than one week from throat trouble and general indisposition had a rise of temperature, and has consequently been compelled to postpone his departure to Madras this evening.

In spite of temperature, he saw Gandhiji, and it is understood discussed the Bengal question and the agenda for the Bardoli meeting of the Working Committee.

If the temperature subsides to-morrow, he will leave for Madras in the evening by the Grand Trunk Express. Otherwise, he will be compelled to postpone his Tamil Nad Tour, until after his recovery. He intends seeing Gandhiji again to-morrow, health permitting.

Professor Ranga, Secretary, All-India Kisan Sabha interviewed Gandhiji and discussed Kisan problems and the situation in Andhra.

Mr. Subhas Bose was also present. He also discussed the question separately with Mr. Subhas Bose this evening. He is meeting Gandhiji to-morrow before leaving in the evening for Madras.

Mr. Gregg Sinclair, Director of the Oriental Institute, Hawaii University, America has arrived here from Allahabad and is interviewing Gandhiji to-morrow afternoon.—A.P.

RAJNANDGAON SATYAGRAHA

Congressmen To Seek Mahatma's Advice

DRUG, Dec. 27.

Latest reports from Rajnandgaon indicate that the Satyagraha campaign continues with vigour there. Five Congress volunteers defied section 144 banning meetings and demonstrations, and they were arrested by the police, who are reported to have snatched their flags (Congress tri-colour) from them. Later, however, all were set free, after a few hours' detention.

Two State Congressmen addressed a large gathering of peasants on Sunday and advised the Kisans to resort to Forest Satyagraha and continue it, till the demands of the Subjects were conceded. The first batch of five peasants is programmed to offer Satyagraha to-day by breaking forest laws.

Thirty students went in procession through the street of Rajanandgaon shouting State Congress slogans, and in defiance of the prohibitory order under section 144, but no arrests were made.

Two prominent Congressmen, it is reported, are leaving for Wardha reaching there to-morrow. They will meet Gandhiji at Shegaon and acquaint him with the latest situation and seek his advice.—A.P.

JAMNALAL BAJAJ FOR BOMBAY

WARDHA, Dec. 27.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj leaves for Bombay this evening 'en route' to Jaipur where he will attend the Prajamandal Executive meeting on December 30 and the General Committee meeting the next day. He will visit famine-stricken areas in Jaipur to organise relief work. He returns to Wardha by the [illegible] of January.—A. P.

Democracy Through Efficient Teaching

EDUCATION SYSTEM MUST BE OVERHAULED

Sir T. V. Acharya On Students And Nationalism: Kher's Advocacy Of Wardha Scheme

Has our system of education fixed in those unregenerate days been altered to correspond with the present democratic age?

Has it been readjusted to meet the necessities of the case where, in the provinces, power has been transferred from a small Bureaucracy to thirty millions of electorates? asked Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya delivering his presidential address at the All-India Educational Conference at St. Xavier's College Hall on Tuesday afternoon.

Democracy V. Dictatorship

Referring to the modern tendencies of totalitarian regimes and their effects on Democratic Governments, Sir T. V. Acharya exhorted the teaching fraternity to show the rising generation that people's Government is not inconsistent with the efficient maintenance of Law and Order and with the demand of a progressive administration: "Impatient idealists in a hurry for reform long for a dictator to cure all existing ills."

Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister delivering his inaugural address made a strong case for the Wardha Education Scheme which has for its basic principle, the accepted doctrine of education through creative activity.

KHER'S ADDRESS

Mr. Kher in the course of his inaugural address said:

The problem of education has, of late, assumed such an importance in our country that only an All-India Institution of Educational Experts like yours can hope to provide satisfactory solutions to the various problems of an intricate nature which confront us.

Your responsibility is great indeed for the future of young India lies in your hands. As in nine out of the eleven Provinces in India, the Congress holds political power and the problems of education can be solved on a common basis and the application of common principles, you will admit that that is a unanimity of opinion which is hard to obtain and is of great value and that is a fact from which you will derive great encouragement.

"AWKWARD UNREALITY"

Educational opinion in this country, I believe, is now more or less agreed that the present system of education is not satisfactory, that it has not produced results which any sound system of education is expected to achieve. It is highly artificial and has no relation to our life, traditions culture and environments. Consequently, we are living in an atmosphere of awkward unreality. The finished products of our educational machinery become aliens in their own country. They are unable to speak their own language and they do not like to wear their own dress. I am often pained to see the process of education in some of our schools. From the dress, appearance and speech of the pupils, you could hardly believe that they were studying in an Indian Institution or hope that they would grow up into healthy minded free citizens of India. This state of things was clearly present in the minds of the members of the Zakir Hussein Committee when they wrote their report describing our education.

FOR COMMON CITIZENSHIP

We must evolve a Scheme, a common form of education for a common citizenship. The great drawback of our education whether academic or technical is this. With the former, the young man becomes a tolerably knowledgeable person, but is hopelessly inept in the ordinary affairs of life. With the latter, the young man probably turns out some sort of an expert in his particular job but with no interest in anything, else. We must so fashion our educational machinery as to balance the intellectual and practical elements of their experience and make the young man an active and intelligent member of society, taking interest in all the activities and fulfilling himself in many ways.

WARDHA SCHEME

There is no reason to suppose, as some people do, that Congress is opposed to modern educational theory. Indeed, the Wardha Scheme has for its basic principle the accepted doctrine of edu-

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)

BAN ON CONGRESS M.L.A.'S LORRIES

Malik's Acquaintance With Faqir Suspected

BANNU, Dec. 26.

The Political Agent has forbidden the plying on hire of the lorries belonging to Malik Akbar Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Congress) on the Bannu-Miranshah road.

Malik Sahib, it may be recalled, was arrested in North Waziristan and his lorries were similarly banned in that area just before the last Budget session. Later through the intervention of the Hon. Dr. Khan Sahib, Premier, he was set free and his lorries permitted.

The political authorities are stated to be suspecting that the Malik has some acquaintance with the Faqir of Ipi and it was through him that the Faqir's letter was despatched to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last time.—United Press.

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WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

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Wanted a suitable match for my healthy, beautiful and accomplished daughter, aged 19 years of a respectable Jat Zamindar family studying for B.A. Communicate with photo to Vijai Singh, B.A., LL.B., Tehsildar, Sikandra Rao (Aligarh) (11162).

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Qualified Veterinary Assistant Surgeons for employment in the State. Pay Rs. 55-5-130. Will be guided in all matters of leave, pension, etc. by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials to the Army Minister, Alwar, before the 25th January, 1939. (10201)

Required a Heroine and a Hero for a story with African background to be shot both in Africa and in India. Applicants should apply with their latest photographs in 3 different poses to Box No. 11184 "Bombay Chronicle."

Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd. Wanted:—A Branch Secretary for our Poona Branch, gentlemen with experience & good connections should please address their applications by the 10th January, 1939 to:—Mr. Rajendra Kumar Jain, Director In-charge, Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

Diesel Engine Fitters.—Applications are invited for two vacancies as Diesel Engine Fitters for Military Harbour duty launch. Qualifications:—Diesel Engines and a Fitters with Watchkeeping experience on Marine Diesel Engines and a working Knowledge of small electrical generating plant. Pay:—As Engine Drivers 1st Class Rs. 125-5-150. Apply in writing on or before 29th December 1938, stating age, educational and technical qualifications and practical experience with copies of certificates to the Captain Superintendent, His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay. (11176)

62. TO BE LET

To Let for High Class Hindoos. Single and Double Rooms fully ventilated, cheap rent, with water accommodation near Tram and Station. 510, Arthur Road, Tardeo, Ganjawalla Building. (11183)

Airy two-room tenements with bath and water tap, Taraporevala Buildings, Gowalia Tank. Rent from Rs. 26. Apply Phone 26455.

"Fravic House," opposite Marine Line Station, spacious showroom, admeasuring 2,500 sq. ft. Apply Phone 26488. (10141)

52. TO BE LET.

Bhedwar House, opposite Cumballa Hill Post Office, 1st Floor, 8 rooms, Kitchen. Also Ground Floor 2 rooms, Kitchen. Apply 'Phone: 26455.

Airy 1st and 3rd Floors, "Sunama House," Cumballa Hill, 7 Westerly facing bedrooms with attached bath dressing rooms. Also Ground Floor, 3 rooms, Kitchen. Apply Liftman, on premises, or Phone 26455.

68. FLATS TO LET

To let excellent flats overlooking the sea with modern conveniences terrace, garden, garage and servants quarters at 32 Mount Mary Road, Bandra Hill. Reasonable rents. Apply to Box No. 11188 or at the premises.

Spacious Flats at Reduced Rent in "Temple View," Vachhagandhi Road, Gamdevi. Telephone 30352, between morning to 2 p.m. (11164)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

Airy lighted office premises, Kitab Mahal and Empire Building, Hornby Road, reduced rents. Apply Liftman on Premises, or Phone 26455.

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9857)

Secondary Teachers' Training Institute, Ghatkopar. A general course of one month in Educational theory and practice (useful for S.T.C. candidates) from the 16th January 1939, at the R.R. College, Matunga. Nominal Fee Rs. 5. For details apply to the Principal, S.T.T. Institute, Ghatkopar, before the 5th January, 1939 (11166)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Sexus Paste, best and cheapest Contraceptive. Gelotube, best and cheapest Venereal Preventive. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (10710)

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Wanted cloth canvassing agents. Pay Rs. 100|- T. A. 50|-. Apply for terms and free samples. Watson Cloth Mills, Ludhiana. (Pb.) (11163)

Agents to sell Woollen & Silk cloth. Pay Rs. 50|- to 150|- P.M. No investment in any shape. Majestic House, Ludhiana. (Punjab). (11163A)

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Prof. N. A. Mawn, Astrologer Palmist and Spiritual Healer, in all life matters of world-wide reputation is now at 351, Girgaum Road, opp. Thakoredwar, P. O., next to Sincere dawakhana, Bombay 2. A chance for one and all. Now reduced charges to the minimum for every one's benefit. A Rupee per question, or Rs. 10 for full life reading. Excellent testimonials from heads of Government. Wonderful Jantras are prepared on request for relief and success. Consultation in person or by post. Satisfaction guaranteed. Visiting Hours 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

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Loans against unencumbered properties advanced on reasonable interest. Please apply stating full particulars. G. M. Relvan, Hatia Building 2nd floor, 207, Hornby Road, Bombay. (11186)

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GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

Revenue Department

NOTICE.

MINING LEASE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for a mining lease for iron ore for the area shown below. Applications should be sent to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Bombay, before 12 noon on 15th February, 1939. The dead rent will be Rs. 1-8-0 per acre and the surface rent will be 6 pies per square yard. Tenderers should state the royalty which they will offer per ton on iron ore at the pit's mouth.

SPECIFICATION OF THE AREA

District. Mahal. Village. Area.
Ratnagiri. Vengurla. Redi.

Parts of Survey Nos. 182, 235, 253, 261 and 266, measuring in all 31 acres and 5 gunthas.

F. W. PERRY,
Secretary to Government,
Revenue Department.
27th December, 1938.

THE MANDRA-BHON RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Mandra-Bhon Railway Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1939 at 4-15 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th September 1938.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., and Mr. R. C. Lowndes who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th December, 1938 to THURSDAY, the 12th January, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th December, 1938. (11205)

THE SIALKOT-NAROWAL RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Sialkot-Narowal Railway Company, Limited, will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1939, at 4-30 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 30th September 1938.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Kt., and Mr. R. C. Lowndes who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

5th.—To sanction the payment of a Bonus to the Company's Staff.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 27th December, 1938 to THURSDAY, the 12th January 1939 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
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Bombay, 15th December, 1938. (11204)

Auction Sales

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 171 BALES MATHIA COTTON

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday the 28th December, 1938, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange room, by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton.

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See To-night At
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'Have-A-Heart'
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5 p.m. to 12 Midnight
CHURCHGATE RECLAMATION GROUND,
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And THE MOST POPULAR ENTERTAINMENT!
It's the Greatest Garden of Joy You Ever Saw!

THE BROADWAY
Kingsway Dadar
To-day only at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
More Thrilling Than You Can Imagine!
SABU the Indian Boy
in
ELEPHANT BOY
Produced by
ALEXANDER KORDA
NEXT SATURDAY
THE HURRICANE

EDUCATIONISTS OF INDIA MEET

(Continued from page 1)

cation through creative activity. But we refuse to import here educational principles, however, modern they may be, without considering their suitability to our society and to our national needs. And it is probably in this regard that the Wardha Report offended the educationl expert in this country. Even so, we must give a trial to our ideas. How else are we going to find out whether they are right or wrong? If we find them unworkable, we will lose no time in changing them. But we must give them a fair trial before we condemn them. If we succumb to imaginary fears, we will make no progress at all.

EDUCATION OF CHILD

There is another aspect of this problem in which we need guidance. That is the problem of the education of the child in pre-school days. Unfortunately for us, we have no nursery Schools in this country with the result that the most precious years of the child are nearly always wasted. The framers of the Wardha Scheme are not unmindful of this drawback. For reasons, chiefly financial, they could make no recommendations in this behalf. They, however, remark: "We are confident that if the Scheme of basic education suggested here, with its entimate relation to home life, is firmly established, it will go a long way towards helping the pre-school child to get a better home training than he now does." I hope you will have a valuable contribution to make on this subject.

BOMBAY GOVT.'S SCHEME

Along the lines, I have just indicated we are trying to build up our educational machinery in this Province. Our efforts are directed firstly to making the benefits of education available to all the people of this Province, and secondly to enriching the meaning and control of reducion. The efforts of the Government of Bombay, have been, to start with, concentrated on (1) the improvement and expansion of primary education and the removal of waste and stagnation in it, (2) rapid spread of adult education, (3) introduction of rural education on the lines of the Wardha Scheme, (4) efficient and universal training of primary and secondary teachers, (5) encouragement and help to the system of provident fund for teachers in non-Government secondary schools, (6) encouragement of Hindustani as a common National language, (7) compulsory physical education in all educational institutions, (8) improvement in Secondary Schools and introduction of vocational education in them, (9) encouragement to research in linguistics and History at the Deccan College, Poona, (10) provision of facilities for historical research at the Alienation Office, Poona. (11) encouragement for research in regional languages which demand it, and (12) improvement in legal education. Large sums of money have been allotted for these purposes by the Government of Bombay during two years, several Expert Committees were appointed and their recommendations are being implemented. Most notable of the achievements of Government is the creation of a Board of Physical Education with a view to improving the physique of the youth of this Province. In course of time, we hope to build up a system of education which will be truly national in every way.

COMMON LANGUAGE.

The question of common language for the whole of India is no longer controversial. Government in this Province have already issued orders for a compulsory study of Hindustani.

Another question is the introduction of the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. It would conduce to a better understanding of the subject and result in less wastage of intellectual energy. The main difficulty is that of having Text-Books prepared in several Indian languages. Until this is accomplished it would be impossible to introduce the mother-tongue as the medium of instruction. I hope this Conference will have valuable suggestions to make on this most important question.

In its ultimate analysis, education should be a process of developing freedom and responsibility.

If we wish to create a better world, it is necessary that we should clearly visualise what type of man or woman we desire to educate a child into and attempt to mould our system of education consciously for achieving that end. I am sure Conference like yours are designed to answer this purpose. I have great pleasure in declaring this Conference open.

MESSAGES OF GOODWILL.

Messages from H. E. the Governor and several Educationists were read wishing the Conference success.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar thanked the Prime Minister for kindly inaugurating the Conference and Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya for consenting to preside.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya in the course of his presidential address said:—

My feeling of gratitude springs from a consciousness of the profound importance of your gathering. If, as is often said, the future of India lies with the youth of the country, their future largely lies with you. The last week of December is the great time in India for Congresses, Conferences and gatherings of every description. I venture to say that none of them is more important than yours. A great man is supposed to have said, "give me the making of a country's popular songs." "I am willing to make over the making of its laws to others." The task of a teacher is not half as spectacular as the task of the legislator. But the teacher's part in shaping the destiny of the country is by far the greater. The popular ballads of a country reflect its life and unconsciously mould its aspirations. The educationist should not only express the life of the country in his teaching, but he should play a significant part in deliberately moulding its aims and its aspirations.

In the last 10 years I have spent a good portion of my time in a totalitarian country and in studying its social life, its national systems and its institutions. This has deepened my appreciation of the part which a teacher plays in the moulding of a nation's future. I think that a totalitarian state understands the importance of the teacher's functions and the use that can be made of him better than the ordinary unorganized state. It has a more vivid realisation of the teacher's part in the national scheme of things and uses him with more purposeful energy. To put it in a sentence, such a state exploits the teacher's brain to greater national advantage.

IN TOTALITARIAN STATES.

I was speaking sometime ago to a very high authority in one of the totalitarian states. I ventured to ask him if the totalitarian system being the creation of individuals would last beyond them. I pointed to the classic example of a Richard Cromwell succeeding an Oliver Cromwell. His answer was, "I am well aware of the danger. That is why I and the people of my way of thinking attach so much importance to the education of the young." I could see for myself the results. Even in parts of the country where the older generation were not enthusiastic believers in the new philosophy, the young had been converted into whole-hearted adherents. I do not suggest that our schools and colleges should be converted into agencies for any particular brand of political propaganda. But I do wish to emphasize the need for explaining the faith that is in us to the younger generation. After all, it is on our belief in the right to freedom of the individual, on our conviction that not only the relations between individual citizens in a state but also the relations between the Government of the State and the citizens should be governd by a sovereign law, and that the will of the people as expressed in representative institutions should prevail that our entire social and political fabric has been reared.

LAW OF THE JUNGLE

In the generation before the Great War inculcation of the foundational doctrines of democracy was perhaps unnecessary. In a world where democracy to all appearance reigned supreme, where whatever may have been the practice the theoretical superiority of democratic constitution was undisputed, and where the ambition of every progressive community was an imitation of the English Parliamentary constitution, it might have been considered that such teaching could be dispensed with. But the War which was to make the world safe for democracy, and which was to start an era of peace has ushered in a period where states equipped with Parliamentary institutions have exchanged them for authoritarian regimes and where force has replaced Negotiation in relations between states. I was going to say that Europe has reverted to mediaeval conditions, but only last week a high American Official has objected to this phrase as unfair to the Middle Ages. I shall therefore adopt President Roosevelt's language and say that the Law of Nations has been replaced by the law of the Jungle.

My own personal knowledge is that this appeal is not confined to their own young men. Even in countries considered to be nurseries of freedom, doctrines of racial superiority and anti-democratic ideas are spreading. India in the pre-war generation could perhaps, lead a life of comparative isolation. But we in the present time can no longer escape the influences of the outside world. It is time we looked about and strengthened our intellectual defences so as to protect a system on which our institutions are being built. And one of our main defenders must be the teachers, to whom is confided the education of the young.

SYSTEM OF TEACHING

The system of teaching in our Schools and Colleges was established in the days when the country was ruled according to a bureaucratic form of Government. In my own life as a public servant, I can remember the time not so very long ago, when a man would have been thought to be lunatic if he visualised a date when an Indian Ministry responsible to a Provincial Parliament would be in power in the Provinces of British India. It was just 30 years ago, that a learned judge in one of the Provinces when sentencing an unfortunate business man turned politician to trasportation for two lives for making two seditious speeches solemnly laid it down that "there could be no lawful occasion for a political speech in India." And yet to-day, every one of us including Honourable Ministers of the Crown, make speeches which if they had been made thirty years ago would without doubt have entailed on us sentences of similar ferocity.

The question which I wish to put to you, gentlemen of the teaching profession, is this. Has our system of teaching fixed in those unregenerate days been altered to correspond with the present democratic age? Has it been re-adjusted to meet the necessities of the case where in the Provinces power has been transferred from a small bureaucracy to thirty millions of electors? Are the teachers able to reconcile to the satisfaction of the young Indian mind by advancing democracy with the claims of progress and efficiency?

DEMOCRACY & DICTATORSHIP

The old bureaucracies claim that they were efficient. The new totalitarian regimes make an equally insistent claim that they are efficient. If we consider calmly and dispassionately the history of India prior to the establishment of the bureaucratic regime or the history of the totalitarian countries prior to the establishment of the authoritarian regimes, we are bound to concede the claim. How is the rising generation in India to be taught that democratic Government is not inconsistent with the efficient maintenance of law and order and with the demand of a progressive administration? How are the young men in our Educational Institutions to be made to feel that the enthronement of the popular will in the seats of power does not mean the stereotyping of existing ideas, practices and prejudices? Impatient idealists in a hurry for reform long for a dictator to cure all existing ills.

OBEDIENCE TO LAW

I know that many leading Indian politicians claim that the democratic spirit is so natural to the Indian genius that there is no fear of an authoritarian regime ever taking root in India. I wish I could share this confidence. Totalitarian ideas are in the air and we have to organise our defences. Party conflicts carried to extreme lengths, a widespread disregard for law and the necessity for rendering prompt obedience to it and a timidity in enforcing it, were the soil on which authoritarian Governments grew. One of the most valuable functions which the teaching profession in India can discharge is to implant in the minds of young Indians the democratic habit of obeying a law which their own countrymen have made and which their own countrymen are charged with a duty of enforcing.

Gentlemen, I trust I have now given some evidence of my faith in the important part which your profession must play in the new conditions which have come into being in India. It is for you to lead this new spirit into fruitful channels and so to train the young men in your care that they will become wise and capable leaders in the future.

FEATURES OF EXHIBITION

Before the serving of the light refreshments to the guests provided for by Lady Cowasji Jehangir, the delegates and the visitors were conducted round the various stalls of the exhibition attached to the Conference. A most interesting feature of the exhibition was a stall from the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, conducted by Dr. Masani and Miss Bellimal, who explained to the visitors, how the Child Guidance Clinic worked, and how psychological treatment was given to children exhibiting abnormal tendencies.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Dec. 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Total Since 1st Nov	Difference to Normal
Agra	74	45	—	...	—0.3
Amaroti	85	60	—	...	—1.0
Akola	88	54	—	...	—1.0
Ahmedabad	92	68	—	...	—0.2
Ahmednagar	83	55	—	...	—1.0
Ambala	71	40	—	...	—0.6
Allahabad	78	52	—	...	—0.5
Benares	76	49	—	...	—0.5
BOMBAY	90	72	—	1.1	+0.7
Bangalore	75	64	—	0.1	—3.3
Baroda	89	55	—	...	—
Belgaum	83	65	—	1.1	—0.9
Bijapur	84	59	—	0.1	—1.3
Bhavnagar	89	61	—	...	—0.1
Calcutta	81	53	—	...	—0.8
Cawnpore	81	50	—	...	—0.5
Calicut	83	72	—	1.5	—4.9
Colombo	84	72	T	8.2	—9.1
Cochin	85	74	0.1	6.7	—1.5
Delhi	70	39	—	...	—0.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	52	—	...	—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	74	48	—	...	—0.1
Indore	86	57	—	...	—0.6
Jhansi	79	50	—	...	—0.4
Jubbulpore	87	52	—	...	—0.8
Jaipur	79	48	—	...	—0.3
Karwar	87	70	—	1.8	—0.3
Karachi	77	53	—	0.2	+0.1
Khandwa	91	61	—	...	—0.8
Lucknow	77	49	—	...	—0.4
Lahore	70	35	—	...	—0.3
Multan	73	38	—	...	—0.3
Mysore	77	65	0.4	0.7	—2.2
Madras	83	72	—	2.6	—17.1
Marmagoa	88	73	—	1.0	—
Malegaon	87	59	—	0.1	—0.7
Nagpur	86	57	—	...	—1.2
Patna	75	46	—	...	—0.4
Peshawar	67	35	—	1.0	+0.3
Poona	84	54	—	0.3	—0.8
Rangoon	89	67	—	9.9	+6.8
Ratnagiri	89	72	—2	2.9	+1.9
Rajkot	86	59	—	...	—0.3

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 27-12-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.7 degrees 4.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.4 degrees 4.7 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 73 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 145 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 17 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-12-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 78.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.09 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.90 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001' for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

The Hon. Mr. Nurie being entertained to Tea at the Pioneer Clay Works at Khanapur during his Karnatak tour.

ALL-INDIA VAIDYA CONFERENCE

President-elect Arrives

BOMBAY: Tuesday.

The President-elect of the All-India Vaidya Conference, Pt. Shiva Sharma Ayurvedacharya, arrived at Bombay to-day at the Bombay Central at 7-55 a.m. Dr. Ratilal Acharya and others of the Reception Committee welcomed him.

A procession starting from the Bombay Central, proceeded along Kalbadevi Road, where at his College premises. Dr. Prabhuram Popat garlanded him on behalf of his Ayurvedic College and University.

Later the procession went to Madhavbag, where the opening ceremony of the Ayurvedic Exhibition was performed by Sriman Ramnarain Ruia.

The Botanical Section attached to the exhibition was a very interesting feature.

A great number of eminent Vaidyas were in the gathering.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR VAIDYA SAMMELAN

To Be Bombay's Permanent Organisation

A special volunteer corps consisting of 200 members was inaugurated by Mr. Nagindas Master at Thakurdwar on Monday, in connection with the 28th session of the All-India Vaidya Sammelan which is to meet at Bombay. Addressing the volunteers, Mr. Nagindas Master said that the corps was intended to be a permanent organisation in Bombay and not merely an institution started to meet the requirements of the Sammelan. He further commended the work of the Bombay Government in giving a fillip to the indigenous systems of medicine.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I Programme

VUB 244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 8-30 Selected by Murijimal A. 8-45 Shyam Behari Lal. 12-0 Gulshan Sufi. 12-15 Dhun for Bhumijan. 12-20 Cards on Table. 12-30 For women. 12-35 At your service. 12-40 Stories of Maharashtra. 12-45 You know this by heart. 12-55 Market rates, and announcements. 1-5 Music.

3-30 P.M. Teacher and Taught 3-45 Sindh-bound Waves 4-0 Individual Interpretation 4-15 Original Music of India 6-0 Sonibai Mulgaonker 6-20 Umar Khan of Lucknow 6-30 For Bhumijan 7-45 Sonibai Mulgaonkar 8-0 Film Director Speaks (Hindustani) by G. R. Sethi 8-15 Bai Azambai of Kolhapur 9-0 News (Hindustani) 9-15 Gulshan Sufi 9-30 News 9-50 Grace Belcourt: Violin Recital 10-5 Recorded Interlude 10-10 World Affairs Relayed from BBC 10-25 Recorded Introduction 10-30 Bombay City Police Band 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 A.M. to 9-0 and 12-0 NOON to 2-0 and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 P.M. to 6-30 As in Bombay I 6-30 Variety 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay I 10-5 Bai Azambai of Kolhapur 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

VUD 338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records. 8-30 Krishnabai Udyawarkar. 8-45 Mukerjee and his music makers: Asha. 9-10 Deolibai. 9-30 Nasir Khan.

12-0 noon Variety.

1-0 p.m. Dainty diversions. 6-10 Nasir khan. 6-30 Woman's world, talk by Begum Z. S. Zafar Husain 7-0 For villagers only. 8-0 Sarangi recital. 8-15 Burha Falsafi. 8-40 Krishnabai Udyawarkar: Durga. 8-55 Nasir Khan. 9-50 Ustad Bundu Khan. 10-10 World affairs, relayed from B.B.C.. 10-30 Nasir Khan. 10-40 Umra Zia Begum: Request songs. 11-0 Late news.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

12-0 Programme of south Indian music.

12-45 to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-10 As in Delhi I. 6-10 Shahnai solo. 6-15 Programme for children. 6-30 V. A. Kashalkar. 6-55 Delhi Radio orchestra: Jhinjhoti. 7-0 Afzal Husain. 7-15 Ustad Bundu Khan. 7-25 Devlibai. 7-40 In Devotional mood. 8-0 Temple Dance. 8-15 Geets. 8-35 Sarangi recital. 8-45 Hamid and his neigbours. 9-5 Ashraf Sultana. 9-50 Indo-European orchestra. 10-5 Joan Fairhurst: Siffleuse. 10-10 Medley.

Delhi—III Programme

19.8 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 12-0 noon to 2-0 As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi I. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi II. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.

VUC 370 metres (810 kc/s)

12-30 P.M. Songs of Peter Dawson 12-50 Music 1-30 For Women Only 2-15 Records 5-0 For Countryside 6-0 Jantri Sangha 6-15 Sonar-Harin by Banikumar 7-20 Abbasuddin Ahmed 7-40 Pankaj Kumar Mallick 8-5 Volumes Pages and Authors (Bengali) by Dr. Sukumar Sen, M.A. 9-10 Violin Recital 9-30 Edgar Cleaver's Christmas Party.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,580 kc/s)

12-30 P.M. to 2-30 As in Calcutta I.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 P.M. to 10-30 As in Calcutta I.

Madras—I Programme

VUM 211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

5-0 P.M. Pudukottah Subramania Iyer: Flute 5-45 Kamaladevi Tombat: Hindustani Vocal 6-30 Madras Radio Theatre 7-30 Kamaladevi Tombat: Vocal 8-0 Kalahasti Veerayya: Veena 8-30 Shrimati Saradambal of Kumbakonam: Vocal 9-15 Indian Music for Uninitiated: by P. Sambamoorthi 9-30 Shrimati Saradambal of Kumbakonam 10-0 Kalahasti Veerayya: Veena 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 P.M. to 6-0 As in Madras I 6-0 Instrumental Melody 6-10 Common Diseases of Cattle, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia 6-20 Telugu Ballads 6-30 to 9-30 As in Madras I 9-30 Music of Chopin 9-45 London Palladium Orchestra 9-50 Dance Orchestra No. I 10-30 Epilogue.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

5-40 P.M. Naatia Qawwali and Ghazals by Qadir Bakhsh 6-0 Hour with villagers 7-0 Munawwar Sultana 7-20 Fateh Ali Patialvi: Sitar Solo 7-30 Qawwali by Khyber Radio Artists 7-45 When two neighbours meet 8-0 Kashmir (Hindustani) by C. S. Joshan 8-15 Delectable Ditties on Disc 8-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra: Prem Nagar 8-55 Qadir Bakhsh: Thumri 9-5 Munawwar Sultana: Naat 9-45 Bookman's Commentary 10-0 Dance Hits.

Lahore Programme

VUL 278 metres (1,986 kc/s)

6-10 P.M. Desh Bandhu Sethi of Jullunder 6-45 For Countryside 7-15 Desh Bandhu Sethi 7-30 Ashraf Sultana 7-40 Airvoice Orchestra 7-45 Dehat ka Ek Manzar 8-0 Hindi Literature 8-15 Desh Bandhu Sethi 8-25 Umra Zia Begam: New Songs 8-45 Hamid and His Neighbours 9-5 Ashraf Sultana Punjabi Geet 9-45 New books, review by Ugra Sen. 10-0 Choral song. 10-5 Krishna, Rukmani and Satyabhama, a musical trio. 10-25 Desh Bandhu Sethi. 10-40 Umra Zia Begum: request songs.

Lucknow Programme

VUW 293.6 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Shameem Bano. 5-45 V. A. Kashalkar. 6-0 S. N. Bali. 6-15 Programme for children. 6-30 V. A. Kashalkar. 6-55 Shameem Bano. 7-15 S. N. Bali. 7-30 Film songs. 8-0 Temple dance. 8-15 Geets. 8-35 V. A. Kashalkar. 8-55 Shameem Bano. 9-45 S. N. Bali. 10-0 Shameem Bano. 10-20 Lucknow Radio revue.

British Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. In town to night. 8-0 Leonardi and his Wiener orchestra. 8-30 BBC Empire orchestra. 9-45 News. 9-50 Monologues in melody. 10-10 World affairs by H. Wickham Steed.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

B. P. C. C.'s Municipal Election Propaganda

Attractive neon signs urging the voters in the city to stand by the Congress during the ensuing Corporation elections have been installed at Chaupatty and other important centres of the city on behalf of the Congress. Twenty-five of these signs in all will be installed in the city before the week-end. Voters in labour areas are being enlightened through the medium of a daily paper costing only a pice. Coloured placards in thousands have been pasted in all the important streets giving the portraits of the official candidates underneath the banner of the Congress displayed on either side of the placard. The voter is urged to consider every candidate of the Congress as the people's representative who deserves to top the poll with the help of every voter. Election offices have been opened in about a dozen wards so far and intensive campaign will be launched in the remaining centres.

TERRIFYING ORDEAL OF NASEEM

Cinema Star Finds Cobra In Her Car

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Minerva's leading star, Naseem, while on her way back home from Thana, after finishing the last outdoor scene of her latest picture: "Divorce," had to undergo a terrible ordeal yesterday morning when with her car going at full speed, she discovered a cobra sitting beside her on the rear seat.

Horrified at the sight, she shrieked and the driver immediately pulled up the car. While these people were at a loss what to do, the cobra all of a sudden moved and quietly made its way out of the car through the window, disappearing into the fields.

Naseem's escape was nothing short of a miracle, and how the cobra got into the car still remains a mystery.

Mr. F. X. De Souza's Candidature

Dr. R. M. Bhoir, Organising Secretary of the Poor People's Party, has issued the following:—

The Poor People's Party has great pleasure in announcing the candidature of Mr. F. X. De Souza, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, from Dadar-Mahim-Dharavi Ward (No. 17), in the ensuing Bombay Municipal elections.

Members of the Bengal Revenue Commission will leave for Madras on January 5 to study typical agrarian conditions prevailing in non-permanent settled areas.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 46	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 56	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 35	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

THE BEST WAY TO CLEAN TEETH

And Protect Mouth And Gums At The Same Time

Many people believe that by just brushing their teeth regularly they are protecting them against decay. That is only half true since even teeth which seem to be sound and healthy will decay if they are not PROPERLY protected.

Mouth acids are one of the main causes of tooth decay. They attack the delicate tooth enamel and cause small cavities which develop into painful toothaches later on. To properly clean teeth these mouth acids must be destroyed.

Because Phillips' Tooth Paste contains over 75 per cent. genuine Phillips' Milk of Magnesia it is the BEST for properly protecting the teeth. For the magnesia in Phillips destroys the mouth acids which are caused by tiny unseen food particles that lodge between teeth and gums.

The next time you buy tooth paste remember to ask for Phillips' Tooth Paste. See how white and glistening your teeth are, how clean your mouth feels after using it. Most important, know that you have properly cleaned your teeth by destroying mouth acids.

T.2

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SAILINGS AT SHORT INTERVALS FROM

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Steamers.	Tons.
s.s. "AKBAR"	... 4043
s.s. "ALAVI"	... 3566
s.s. "ISLAMI"	... 5879
s.s. "JEHANGIR"	... 3566
s.s. "KHOSROU"	... 4043
s.s. "RAHMANI"	... 5291
s.s. "RIZWANI"	... 5307

Passenger and cargo services from Bombay and Karachi to Aden, Jedda and Red Sea Ports. Also from Bombay and Karachi to Port Louis, Mauritius.

For full particulars apply to:—
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FREE BOOK ON Diabetes! Reveals STARTLING New Theory! Hundreds CURED daily! Get a Copy TO-DAY and cure yourself AT HOME! VENUS RESEARCH LABRY. P.O.BOX 587. CALCUTTA.

MEET THE NEW YEAR AT THE TAJ

Reserve your table in advance

I NEVER NEGLECT THE CHILDREN'S COLDS. I STOP THEM AT THE START WITH Mistol

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.

MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

It pays to say— "BLACK & WHITE"

Only then will you be sure of getting the original perfectly blended Scotch — the height of good taste in whisky. And since it costs no more than the ordinary kind—it pays to say "Black & White."

It's the Scotch!

Agents:—Herbertsons Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta

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Action-thrilled.....Tense with Excitement!
JEANETTE MacDONALD
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The love of a singing bandit for the lovely girl for whom he risks his life.
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Daily 3-30 p.m. Matinee Show
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HE LEFT
his loving parents and a lovely girl—
—in favour of a precarious life in slums—
My Son
PRABHAT'S PICTURE MAGNIFICENT!
Directed by: K. NARAYAN KALE
and Starring:—
SHANTA HUBLIKAR, ULHAS, MAMA BHAT
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NOW IN ITS
5th GLORIOUS WEEK
AT
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Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Matinee: Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

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IS THE THING!
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IS THE THING!!
It's GREAT! It's REMARKABLE!!
It's BRILLIANT!!
NEW THEATRES'
YEAR'S GREATEST
MUSICAL:
THE STREET-SINGER
Director: PHANI MAZUMDAR
Starring:—
SAIGAL, KANANBALA, JAGDEESH, KAPUR, Etc.
8TH FASCINATING WEEK!
MINERVA
Daily: 4-45, 7-30 & 10-15 p.m.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2 p.m.

IT GROWS IN PUBLIC FAVOUR!
GENERAL FILMS'
INDUSTRIAL INDIA

Starring:
SHOBHANA SAMARTH
in 6TH GLORIOUS WEEK
IS ATTRACTING STEADILY INCREASING CROWDS
ITS MANIFOLD CHARMS INCLUDE:—
BREEZY COMEDY,
STIRRING MUSIC,
MAGNIFICENT ACTING!!!
SOUL-STIRRING DRAMA:
An UNFORGETTABLE Message
SEE IT TO-DAY AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

5TH WEEK
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
GOPAL KRISHNA
PLAZA

World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

Wonderful Demonstrations In Physical Culture Week

(BY LOOKER ON)

During the Christmas Week, Parel was the centre of attraction for the sports-loving people of Bombay. The occasion was the Ninth Session of the All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference and the First Western and Central India Physical Culture Conference. When the first-named Conference was opened on Saturday last, the attendance was far from encouraging. And I was left wondering whether the venture would prove at all successful. But it was not long before I was completely changed in my views and expectations. The fact was that on the first day there was only the welcome speech of the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Dr. K. S. Mhaskar, and the inaugural address of General Nanasaheb Shinde, President of the Conference. When the days of actual physical demonstrations followed the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds.

PITY OF IT!

To a casual observer even, it would not have taken much of an argument to convince him that Bombay has a great field for physical exercises and attainments. The mass drills by four thousand boys and girls showed clearly how superbly they were capable of mastering and demonstrating rhythmic movements and exercises. Swedish drills, lathi and lezim plays formed the chief plank of mass demonstrations. Although the vast assembly was composed of various groups and sections who have never drilled and trained together, they all worked like a single machine and gave the appearance of a composite whole. There lay the real beauty of the mass demonstrations and it soon captured the heart and imagination of the huge crowds. It is really great pity that such demonstrations are not held regularly every year in this city. If, instead of wasting money on illuminations and crackers during the Divali, such demonstrations were held, the money would be very well spent indeed.

AMAZING FEATS

In addition to the mass displays, there were various other physical feats, exhibited individually and collectively, which attracted keenest interest from the on-lookers. Some of the balancing feats were really amazing—certainly worthy of a first class circus show. Among the performers were grown-up men and women as well tiny tots of 4 or 5 years and upwards. They were all amateurs—revelling in these feats and exercises for the mere love of sport. For physical endurance there was a performer who lying on a bed of nails, had an iron-bar of two inches in diameter cut in twain on his chest with the help of a hammer and an axe! Only those who witnessed these wonderful performances could realise their beauty and excellency fully. It is really a matter of great wonder that these physical culturists have attained such perfection without any help and encouragement from the public or Government. I feel sure that if they are encouraged and helped in the manner and extent they deserve, it will not take long for the City and the Presidency to train the whole mass of the population into splendid manhood and womanhood capable of exemplarily disciplined and united activities for the nation.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

It is a matter of congratulation for the organisers of the Western and Central India Conference that they were able to enlist the sympathy and support of the Prime Minister and Home Minister of Bombay. Mr. B. G. Kher inaugurated the mass demonstrations and Mr. K. M. Munshi presided over the Conference. The Raja Saheb of Aundh, the famous exponent of the physical culture cult known as 'Surya Namaskar' was the Chairman of the Reception Committee. While every one of the speakers in both the Conferences stressed on the importance and the necessity of encouraging Indian games like Hututu, Atya-Patya, Kho-kho and Gilli-Danda owing to their negligible costs, they emphasised the necessity for mass plays and exercises. The spirit of discipline and team-work needs to be inculcated among the people. Even Military training on a mass scale is essential at this dependent state of our country. The Maharashtra Conference was particularly concerned with the rules of wrestling, dieting and massaging. I am not aware of the result of their discussions as yet. I hope something fruitful has come out of them.

EXCELLENT START

The most important outcome of the Western and Central India Conference is the appointment of an Organising Committee for these areas with Mr. Munshi as President. This means wholehearted support from the Government of Bombay to the venture. I understand the C.P. Government will also accord its full sympathy and support with the object. The question of physical education and training of the vast masses of the population is a gigantic one. Without the generous support from Governments it cannot be tackled with any degree of success. The election of Mr. Munshi as President is therefore a right one. The formation of a proper Committee for the Western and Central India will pave the way for an All-India body which alone can deal with the problem for India as a whole in the best way possible. I heartily congratulate Dr. Mhaskar and others who organised these Conferences with such conspicuous success.

What's the Trouble?
TELL THE POLICE!
Can't the Police Help You?
MAYA will!
You will soon see your Favourite: MAYA in a new and startling role
IN
"Service LTD."
alias "SEVA SAMAJ"
SAGAR'S STARTLING STORY
Starring
★ SURENDRA ★ MAYA
★ BIRBO ★ YAKUB
Directed by: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.
NEXT CHANGE AT
IMPERIAL

FINALIST WINS VICEROY'S CUP

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

Although the field lacked in quantity, the Viceroy's Cup provided a great race at Calcutta, on Boxing Day, when Finalist, the "first fancy", beat Martara, the "third fancy" by 3-1/2 lengths and gave the big holiday crowd a great satisfaction. Details:—

FINALIST (H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior) 9-3 Jones 1
MARTARA (Mr. P. D. Bolton) 9-2 ..... Simpson 2
MULTISSIMO (Sir Raja of Bobbili) 9-3 ..... Walsh 3
One I Love (H. H. The Maharaja of Kashmir) 9-0 Sibbritt 4
Also Ran:—Mas D'Antibes 9-3, Shivaji The Great 9-3, Auto Buz 9-3.

Won by 3-1/2 lengths, neck, 2 lengths.

Time: 3 mins. 1-3/8 secs.

Tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 29-8 for places.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Finalist, 4-1 One I Love, 7-1 Martara, 10-1 Mas d'Antibes 12-1 Shivaji the Great and Auto Buz, 15-1 Multissimo.

Favourites: Finalist.

Winner trained by F. Northmore.

The "United Press" understands that a Conference of Presidents of the Legislative Councils of different provinces has been convened to meet at New Delhi from January 9 next with Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, in the chair.

Our Cairo Letter

GRAND MUFTI TO BE INVITED TO LONDON?

Palestine Developments

SIR MILES LAMPSON'S TALKS WITH BR. AMBASSADOR

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Mr. Fakhri Nashashiby, who has recently announced that 70,000 Arabs with their leaders (Sheikhs) in Palestine have declared their disloyalty to the Grand Mufti of Palestine has just received a letter addressed from the Arab Chief in Palestine warning him that by a special tribunal, held under the presidentship of higher Arab officers a sentence of death for high treason has been unanimously awarded to him.

Mr. Fakhri Nashashiby as soon as he got the letter put himself into touch with the police authorities, and is now living under a guard of British troops in a barrack in Jerusalem.

CLASH IN BAGHDAD.

In Baghdad last week, and for the first time almost an excited demonstration against Jews was started by the students in which a clash occurred between the demonstrators and a batch of 'native' Jews. Police opened fire and many were injured. Three days the city of Baghdad was put under military control and the publication of the report of the clash was banned in the Iraq Press.

MUFTI AND EX-CALIPH'S SON.

It is learnt that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador at Cairo had a long talk with the Prime Minister Mohamed Mahmoud Pasha and the Foreign Minister Abdul Fattah Yehiya Pasha in connection with the forthcoming Palestine conference which is to be held in London in the second week of January, and it is understood that an agreement has been reached that the Grand Mufti of Palestine should be represented personally in the conference. On the other hand, it is also rumoured here that the arrival of Prince Omar El-Farouk in Cairo, the eldest son of the ex-Caliph is connected with the present situation in Palestine and the possibility of appointing the Prince as an Emir over Palestine in accordance with a fresh proposal to be placed before the forthcoming conference.

NEW RAILWAY LINE.

A new railway line in the north of Anatolia will be opened in the first week of January next by General Ismat Inenu, the President of Turkish Republic. The new railway line will be extending up to 500 miles from Siwas to Azribegan, and the cost has been estimated at 12 million sterling.

Turkey will regard this new line as an important military line to serve the country during any moment of danger.

President Ismat Inenu is now touring Turkey addressing the people explaining that his government is very keenly following in the footsteps of the late Kemal Ataturk.

PLEA FOR CONGRESS SUPPORT

All-India Aryan Congress Resolutions

ARYANAGAR CAMP, (Sholapur) Dec. 27.

The All-India Aryan Congress concluded its session this evening after passing several other resolutions.

The Congress passed a resolution declaring that "it trusts that the Indian National Congress will extend its sympathy and support to the struggle now being carried on by the Aryas in Hyderabad, since the Indian National Congress had guaranteed in its Karachi resolution on fundamental rights to all citizens of India, including those of Indian States, full liberty of conscience and right to freely profess and practise their religion, and since the Congress had declared in its resolutions that it stood for full personal, civil and democratic liberties in the whole of India, including the States and since the Aryas are at present involved in a serious and non-violent struggle for the protection of the elementary religious and cultural rights in Hyderabad."

The Aryan Congress in a further resolution confidently expected all democratic institutions like the Hindu Mahasabha, the Sanathan Dharm Pratinidhi Sabha, the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabhandak Committee as well as the State Subjects Conference, the Democratic Swaraj Party, the Liberal Federation, the Civil Liberties Union, the Congress Nationalist Party etc. who stood for religious and cultural liberties of the people and all fair-minded men who loved justice and equality to give support to the fight of the Aryasamajists in Hyderabad.

APPEAL TO PARAMOUNT POWER

As in the opinion of the Congress, another resolution declared, the time had arrived when an appeal to the Paramount Power was necessary for the protection of Aryas and their elementary religious and social rights in the Nizams Dominions and as all sorts of representation hitherto made had failed in securing such protection, the Congress authorised the Sarvadesik Sabha to move in the matter.

The Congress also resolved that all Aryas in India and elsewhere should celebrate January 22, 1939 as the Hyderabad Day by holding public meetings and creating public opinion by placing religious disabilities suffered by the Aryas in Hyderabad before the public and further by reiterating the resolutions passed at this conference.

The Congress condoled the death of Raja Avadeshingh of Kalakankar, Pandit Ghasiram, Pandit Devidutt, Pandit Chamupati, Pandit Atmaram of Amritsar, Mahatma Hansraj, Pandit Shamlal, Vedprakash, Dharamprakash, Pandit Ramji Taushi and Satnarain.—United Press.

Our C. P. Letter

CROP FAILURE IN C. P.

Govt. Plans For Helping Agriculturists

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

The untimely rain has spoiled the crops to such an extent that signs of famine are visible in various parts of the province. In Nagpur Province it is more prominently visible and in Berar, if not to that extent still it is 75 per cent.

The situation has become very alarming and acute because the failure of crops this year is about 75 per cent. It is reported that the cotton crop is only two annas and 'juar' is less than four annas.

The Congress Ministry is alive to the situation and the question of giving relief to the agriculturists is under consideration of the Government. Informal meeting of the cabinet are being held regularly to device means and ways to help the agriculturists.

Mr. Brijlal Bayani had led a deputation of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee last week and yesterday another deputation of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Shetkari Sangh headed by its president Mr. N. R. Deshmukh, vice-president of the Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee waited on the Hon. Mr. S. V. Gokhle, Minister for Revenue, to demand relief.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhle assured the deputationists that the Ministry was alive to the needs of the agriculturists and orders had been issued to the District authorities to fix the crop estimate in consultation with the local M.L.As. and other representatives of the people. He also assured them that he would look into the question regarding the present system of drawing up crop forecasts.

UPLIFT WORK IN RANI PARAJ

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 26.

In a Press Note, issued by the Baroda Government, it is stated that the question of the uplift of the Rani Paraj people has long been engaging the attention of the Baroda Government.

About 16,000 bighas of land in Umarpada and about 3,400 bighas in Vankal (in Navsari District) have been set a part for their use. Each landless family is given 40 bighas of land.

Protection has been given by declaring any kind of alienation of such land void, and exempting it from attachment of Court decrees.

Provision has been also made in the Land Revenue Code to allow grazing land if found in excess of the village requirements to be given to Rani Paraj people for cultivation.

The Rent Regulation Act is in operation in the Rani Paraj area.

Agricultural Credit Society and Women's Thrift Societies have been started.

For the liquidation of old debts, the Government has donated Rs. 50,000 for Mahuva and Vankal Toppa and Rs. 50,000 for Vyara and Songadh taluka.

RACE CARD SELLERS ON ROAD

Interference With Traffic Flow Should Be Prohibited

With the return of the racing season in Bombay, the sellers of race cards and booklets are making their presence felt. Many people complain that they rush about the streets recklessly in their eagerness to get their supply sold off as soon as possible. The same is true of newspaper vendors—particularly of evening editions. The Flora Fountain and Bori Bunder junctions, the Hughes Road approach to Kemp Corner, the bottom of Warden Road and the approach to the Race Course are some of the situations in Bombay which need looking after.

Motorists can help in removing this nuisance by refusing to buy from vendors who approach them in the roadway. They should draw up at the kerb to make their purchases.

Steps must be taken to put an end to this interference with the movement of traffic. Newspaper boys, race-card sellers, handbill distributors and beggars are in the habit of approaching buses, tram-cars and even moving automobiles on the roadway. This is not only a dangerous practice but it also interferes with the movement of traffic. No person should be allowed to stand or loiter on the roadway, other than a safety zone, if this interferes with the lawful movement of traffic.—(Traffic News).

PRIZES GIVEN BACK TO ANTI-T. B. FUND

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

Dr. B. C. Roy, Chairman of the All-India Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, Bengal Branch, has issued the following statement:

The Car Rally and Pageant are over. We are glad to announce that the holder of the number of the Lucky Programme which obtained the first prize has donated the car back to the Fund. So has Lady Bose, the holder of the number carrying the second prize, who has just informed me that she also gives back the car to the Fund. Most of the holders of cash prizes at the Pageant have also returned their money.—A. P.

MALARIA MENACE

The big mistake fever patients make is to over-tax their weakened digestive organs with heavy foods the moment their appetites return.

The weakened nerve and muscle tissues, undermined by fever poisons, can only be rebuilt by a food which is easily digested and which gives you maximum nourishment.

Doctors, throughout India, recommend Horlicks as the ideal food for fever patients. Horlicks is 100 % nourishment. It pours quick new strength into your weakened body, shortens your convalescence and in an amazingly short time you feel full of vigour and strength. Always keep Horlicks ready at hand.

Buy Horlicks today—available everywhere.

Stop infection spreading. Apply 'Thermogene' Medicated Rub to throat and chest—it acts in two ways. The healing oils rapidly drive out congestion and relieve soreness, the soothing vapours clear the head.
Regd. Trade Mark
THERMOGENE MEDICATED RUB
Made by the Makers of THERMOGENE MEDICATED WADDING

HAJ STEAMER
Announcement.

S.S. "EL MADINA" of the HAJ LINE will sail from Bombay not later than 14th January, 1939, and from Karachi 16th January, 1939, for Jeddah with pilgrims.

The following will be the maximum fares with food for the above sailing:—

	Return. I	Return. II	Return. Deck.	Single. I	Single. II	Single. Deck.
From Bombay:	Rs. 621/-	446/-	173/-	407/-	262/-	113/-
From Karachi:	Rs. 597/-	422/-	167/-	395/-	270/-	110/-

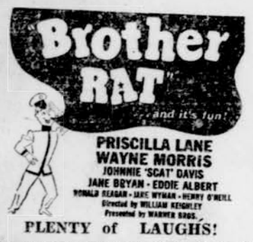
For further particulars apply to:—

THE HAJ LINE
THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
BOMBAY — KARACHI — CALCUTTA.

CRITICS PRAISE HER...
FANS EULOGISE HER...
Such is the CHARM!
Such is the LURE!!
Such is the bewitching BEAUTY!!
of
SCREENLAND'S SWEETEST SONG-BIRD:
RENUKADEVI
in
BOMBAY TALKIES' SENSATIONAL SCREENPLAY:
BHABI
WITH
P. JAIRAJ
MEERA
MAYADEVI
M. NAZIR
P. F. PITHAWALA
GYANCHANDRA
PRATIMA
RAMA SHUKUL
V. H. DESAI
RANI BALA
2nd WEEK
DAILY THREE SHOWS: 4-30—7-15—10 P.M.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays: Matinee at 1-45 p.m.
"The Rendezvous of the ELITE."
ROXY

PATHE
The FINEST CINEMA in Bombay
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Ph. 41561
REDUCED PRICES!

Capitol at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.



PLENTY of LAUGHS!

EROS

'The CENTRE of ALL Attractions"
DAILY AT 2-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
COME & MEET
The ONE and ONLY:
DEANNA DURBIN
IN
"THAT CERTAIN AGE"
Still playing to packed houses. To avoid disappointment, kindly book your seats and be early.
'PHONE: 22519

METRO
DAILY AT 3:30 - 6:30 - 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN . . . RICHES were within easy reach, but the cry of humanity called him back to the citadel of his youthful ideals!

A doctor's secrets ...told by a doctor! A great novel . . . a greater film!
ROBERT DONAT · ROSALIND RUSSELL
THE CITADEL
with
Ralph RICHARDSON
Rex HARRISON
Emlyn WILLIAMS
A KING VIDOR Production
Screen Play by Ian Dalrymple, Frank Wead, Elizabeth Hill · Additional Dialogue Emlyn Williams · Based on the novel "The Citadel" by A. J. Cronin · Produced by Victor Saville

A PERSONAL MESSAGE!
Most Heartily Recommend "THE CITADEL" as one of the Finest Motion Pictures I have ever had the honour to present.
Signed. THE MANAGER.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 7, 1995
Muslim: Jiltad 5, 1357
Parsi: Tir 24, 1308
Hightide: 3-21 15-45
Lowtide: 9-18 21-14
Sunrise: 7h 10m.
Sunset: 6h. 10m.

All-India Vaidya Conference, Premier Kher to open Session, Madhav Baug, 2 p.m.

Thursday, December 29.

All-India Ayurvedic Adhyapak Sammelan, Mr. Munshi to open Session, Madhav Baug, 1 p.m.

Friday, December 30.

National Liberal Federation Session, Sir C. J. Hall, Mr. P. N. Sapru presiding, 5-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

A Question and Answer meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15 at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain.

KARNATAK AMBULANCE WORKERS' LEAGUE

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Students' Union, the Kanara Vidyadayini Free Night School and the above League, Dr. S. Ptarao, will speak on "Preventive Measures against infectious and contagious diseases like Typhoid, Smallpox, etc", to-day (Wednesday) at 8 p.m. at K. V. F. N. School, Manhordas Street, near G. P. O.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA:.....:LAMINGTON RD.
DAILY AT 5-15, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Third 3rd Week
TO-MORROW: THURSDAY: AT 1-30 P.M.

SPECIAL SHOW FOR LADIES only
The sublimest Screen-Classic
EVERY WOMAN should SEE!
'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 6 in HINDI
'Zamana'
("The TIMES")
A 'KRISHIN' SOCIAL
STARRING:
PADMA DEVI
"ZAMANA provides Entertainment so Engrossing that one has time for nothing but appreciation and Enjoyment."
—The "TIMES of INDIA."

MAJESTIC
CINEMA:.....:GIRGAON
DAILY AT 5, 8 & 10-45 P.M.
SEVENTEENTH 17TH WEEK!!!!!
TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M. SPECIAL
"ZENANA" SHOW

'ROYAL' JEWEL No. 5.
'BRAMHACHARI'
ब्रह्मचारी
(The 'BACHELOR')
HUNS' PICTURE in MARATHI
The EPOCH-MAKING SCREEN-COMEDY

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"House of Rothschild" only to-day.
CAPITOL—"Brother Rat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"My Son" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sisters" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"That Certain Age" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Nirmala" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Zamana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Too Hot to Handle" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m
NEW EMPIRE—"There Goes My Heart" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—Industrial India" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Harold Lloyd in Professor Beware" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Carefree" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Mr. X" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10-15 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Girl of the Golden West" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Prof. Vaman M. Sc" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A monthly meeting of the Managing Council of the above Committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Committee's Office.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION OF INDIA

The National Liberal Federation will hold its 20th Session, at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the Hon. Mr. P. N. Sapru, presiding on Friday 30th at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) and on Saturday (31st December) at 12 noon.

MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION TO SUPPORT CONGRESS

The Board of Directors of Shri Mahajan Association at their meeting held on December 24 passed a resolution supporting the Congress candidates in the ensuing Municipal elections and appealing to the commercial community to vote for Congress candidates only.

MR. K. F. NARIMAN

We are requested to publish the following:—

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., is proceeding to Agra to preside over the All-India Motor Transport Federation Congress on 27th, 28th and 29th December. Representatives of Motor Transport from all over India are assembling there to consider the grave situation that has arisen to their trade due to the restrictive and harmful provisions of the newly passed Motor Vehicle Act by the Central Legislature.

ALL-INDIA SADHU SAMMELAN IN BENARES

The Secretary, All-India Sadhu Sammelan, Benares, writes:—

I beg to inform the delegates coming to Benares to join the "All-India Sadhu Sammelan" which will be held on 2nd and 3rd January, 1939, that they should all book themselves for the Benares Cantonment Station, where the volunteers with their distinctive badges will be kept waiting to receive them for the Sammelan. The X'mas concession tickets for all classes in the Railway will be available till the 31st December, 1938, to hold good till the midnight of the 16th January, 1939.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and all correspondence for Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 29th instant.

Registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Australia, New Zealand and all correspondence for Colombo per s.s. 'Strathaird' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday, the 29th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Strathaird' with the mails from London of 15th instant left Aden at 11 a.m. on the 25th instant.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant. She will sail from Ballard Pier at 11 p.m. the same day for Australia.

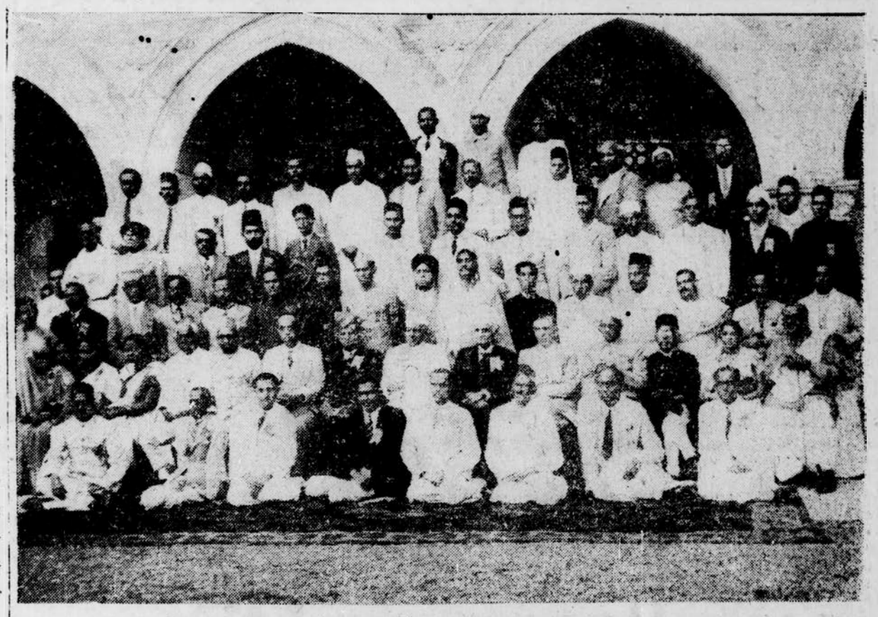
Steamer Clan Macilwraith left Liverpool on the afternoon of 24th instant.

Clan Line steamer Clan Mongo left Liverpool on the evening of 23rd instant.

SIR S. A. HIGH SCHOOL, SOCIAL

The social gathering of the High School was celebrated on the 21st and 22nd instant. The main function was held on the 22nd under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur H. B. Kotak, Dewan Sahib, Janjira State. A number of students took part in English, Urdu and Marathi songs and dialogues.

This year there were unique features in the programme. On the 1st day in the morning the students were addressed by Mr. M. A. Shakoor, the Headmaster in English while Mr. S. A. Kulkarni, the ex-Headmaster, addressed in Marathi. The afternoon of the same day was devoted wholly to amusements such as singing, music, dialogues, mimicry, tricks and jugglery, fancy dress show, etc. Two batches of students from various classes staged dramatic performances.



Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay opened the 14th session of the All-India Educational Conference on Tuesday afternoon, when the above group photo was taken.

City Mayor, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, opening the Educational Exhibition at St. Xavier's on Monday.

Rustom Irani who stood first in the 100 kilometres Cycle Race organised by the Bharat Wheelers on Dec. 24.

A.-I. VAIDYA CONFERENCE

Kher Will Open Session At Madhav Baug To-day

The 28th All-India Vaidya Conference Session will be held at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) at 2 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister will open the session and Pt. Shivasharma Ayurvedacharya of Patiala will preside.

DHARAVI ISLAND QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

The following will represent the Manori Cricket Club versus the Culvem Cricket Club on Sunday (1st January, 1939) in the above Tournament, the game starting at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.).

1. Mr. Paul Remedios (Capt.)
2. Mr. Francis D'Souza (Vice-Capt.)
3. Mr. Joseph Ferreira
4. Mr. Aloysius Ferreira
5. Mr. Alex D'Souza
6. Mr. Martin D'Souza
7. Mr. Moses D'Cunha
8. Mr. Thomas D'Cunha
9. Mr. Polly D'Souza
10. Mr. Pascolin D'Souza
11. Mr. Marcus Ferreira

Reserves:—
Mr. Alex D'Souza (Jr.)
Mr. Ramnath Patil.
Umpire: Mr. G. Gomes.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, President of the Karachi District Congress Committee, has been elected Deputy Mayor of Karachi.

RECEPTION TO SARDAR AND SATYAGRAHIS

To-day's Public Meeting At Azad Maidan

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will be given a public reception on behalf of the Citizens of Bombay at a mass meeting to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Azad Maidan. Miss Maniben Patel, Miss Mridulaben Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Manibhai Seth and other Satyagrahis from the City of Bombay who participated in this great and successful struggle will also be welcomed at this meeting.

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will preside.

Loud speakers will be installed at the meeting and special arrangements will be made for ladies.

Volunteers are requested to present themselves for duty at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) precisely.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received the following:—

A tear-off calendar from Bhankharia Bros., Bombay.

A tear-off calendar from the Premier School of Shorthand and Typewriting, Bombay.

A wall calendar from Independent Insurance Co.

ALL-INDIA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Tea Party At Elphinstone High School

Lady Cowasji Jehangir and members of the Reception Committee of the All-India Educational Conference gave a tea-party at the Elphinstone High School yesterday at which delegates of the Conference and several prominent citizens were present

DEAD BODY FOUND FLOATING

The dead body of a woman of about 35 years was seen floating on the sea at New Marine drive on Tuesday evening.

The name of the woman is ascertained to be Sitabai Sakharam.

It is suspected to be a case of suicide.

"Marvellous" Says Physician, Testing New Cold Remedy

Ends Tiny Patient's Suffering With Vaporizing Ointment That Is Just Rubbed On

Cold sufferers everywhere will rejoice at what this practising physician has to say about Vicks VapoRub, the new external remedy. "I gave Vicks VapoRub a fair trial when I used it on a tiny patient, six months old, who suffered from a cold. The result was marvellous." Dr. A. L. V., Dinapore.

No wonder doctors, as well as mothers, prefer this modern treatment for colds. They like it not only because it brings relief so quickly, but also because it's *safe*—there is nothing to swallow, nothing that might upset the stomach as internal medicines so often do. All you do is rub this pleasant vaporizing ointment on the throat and chest at bedtime.

Acts Instantly—Two Ways at Once

Almost before you finish rubbing, there is a comfortable tingle on the little one's chest as VapoRub begins to act direct through the skin like a poultice. At the same time, warmed by the body, VapoRub releases medicated vapours which are breathed in for hours, *18 times a minute*, direct to the irritated air-passages of the nose, throat, and chest.

This combined poultice and vapour action makes the child feel better right away as it starts to soothe irritation, loosen phlegm, relieve coughing, and break up congestion. With the breathing easier, the little patient soon drops off to restful sleep. And while he sleeps, VapoRub goes on working hour after hour. By morning, almost always, the worst of the cold is over. Even grown-ups' colds yield quickly to VapoRub's powerful double action.

BABY'S COLDS
Best treated without dosing—Just rub on
VICKS VAPORUB

MORNING SHOWS AT 10 A. M.

Dec. 28 & 29	Charlie Chaplin in "MODERN TIMES"
Dec. 30	"Count Of Monte Cristo" with Robert Donat
Dec. 31	"Kid Millions" with EDDIE CANTOR
Jan. 1st. & 2nd.	"Whoopee". with EDDIE CANTOR

Book Early at CAPITOL

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
FRED ASTAIRE · GINGER ROGERS
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with RALPH BELLAMY and others
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NOTHING LIKE IT BEFORE!
A conflict of thoughts! A clash of ideals
A truly great story of present day Society

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As Roopa in "Divorce"

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Directed by SOHRAB MODI
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JAGIRDAR
SHEELA
NAVIN, PREM, SHANTA
VIMLA VASISHTA
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1938

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE

The proceedings of the All-India Muslim League's session at Patna show that the League is getting more and more communal in its outlook and more and more anti-national and anti-Congress in its policy. And that is hardly helpful either to the Muslims or to the League which seeks to safeguard their interests. It must be conceded that the first duty of a clearly communal body is to protect the interests of the community concerned. But the best way of doing that is to promote the economic, educational and other progress of the community through constructive work, to foster cordial relations with other communities and with such major national bodies as the Congress which seek to protect the interests of the nation as a whole, as no constituent community can flourish when the nation as a whole does not. But the League is doing little constructive work beyond extending its organisation. It is doing little to promote cordial relations with other communities And it is doing every possible thing to alienate and even discredit the Congress.

Baseless Charges

Mr. Jinnah's presidential address at the session is itself a glaring illustration of all these defects in the League, particularly the last. Indeed, there is little in it beyond indiscriminate denunciation and misrepresentation of the Congress. He evidently finds it impossible to disprove with arguments the soundness of Congress policy. So he unconscionably misrepresents it and attributes to it and to its leaders most unworthy motives. What else can be said of his charge that the Congress High Command is determined to establish Hindu Raj in India? It is downright nonsense to say, as Mr. Jinnah does, that Gandhiji has "converted the Congress into a communal Hindu body with a view to a revival and propagation of Hindu culture." As a matter of fact it is since Gandhiji's entry into the Congress that more Muslims have joined it than ever before. It was Gandhiji that persuaded the Congress to take up the Khilafat cause in 1921 when the Hindu Mahasabha was dead against the proposal and Mr. Jinnah himself was leagues away from the cause.

Serve The Masses

It is also gross misrepresentation to say that Congress has "dashed every possible hope of arriving at a settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question" by insisting on the claim "that it alone represented the entire country." The Congress never insisted on the League accepting that claim before starting negotiations. It was the League that needlessly insisted on the irrelevant question of the credentials of the two bodies. The Congress has been and is always willing to start negotiations proper without irrelevant preliminary conditions. However, one remark of Mr. Jinnah is right that the Congress does not yet include a sufficiently large number of Muslim members. The Congress should and will remedy this effect early enough. And, when that is done there will be little difficulty in solving the communal problem. It is fortunate that the masses of all communities are more mindful of their kindred economic interests than of their communal differences. And they are fast rallying to the Congress banner. The pace can be further quickened if Congress is not satisfied with merely enlisting the masses as members but should ceaselessly serve them and redress their numerous wrongs. If the League vies with the Congress in this service even in its communally limited sphere, it will at least be a great redeeming feature in an otherwise anti-national propaganda. If it shirks that service it will only expose itself.

Africa Speaks

At a time when so much propaganda is being carried on to create the impression that the people of the East and South Africa are unanimous in their opposition to the transfer of any colonial territory to Nazi Germany, we should ask ourselves, 'Qui bono?' Mr. George Padmore, the well-known Negro writer, answers this question in a highly satisfactory manner when he exposes, in a refreshingly outspoken and ruthless manner, the hypocrisy of white settlers and other agents of British imperialism which, he asserts, can hardly, prove itself superior to the Nazi regime as far as the Africans are concerned. His description of the natives' lot is indeed worth reproduction in a study of contrast in comparative colonial exploitation:

> Europeans in East and South Africa segregate the natives into inadequate reserves and locations, make them carry 'kipandis' (passes), register them like common criminals, take their finger prints, exact forced labour, tax them to provide labour for the whites, flog them.

There is very little to choose between different brands of European imperialism from the Africans' viewpoint and Mr. Padmore, in calling attention to the fact that British Indians in Africa and other groups whose existence itself is a constant eyesore to the monopolist British settler, are being used as a stalking horse by these high-souled champions of democracy, has rendered the greatest service to truth and clear-thinking. What the Africans really want and have a right to demand, like the Arabs, Indian and every other colonial people, is real and permanent self-determination. This negro writer speaks for the mute millions of his race whose tragic suffering is a blot on civilization when he says:

> "We Africans aver that we do not think we could make a worse job of ruling ourselves than the whites have made of ruling Europe and Africa."

When Mikado Speaks

The Emperor of Japan holds a unique position in that country, combining in himself the status of a supreme deity and a "constitutional" monarch, acting upon the advice of his Ministers. Actually the voice of the Emperor is invariably the voice of the military clique that rules Japan. This is confirmed by his latest speech at the opening of the Diet when he said that "the Japanese forces had occupied important parts of China but the enhancement of national spirit and full mobilization of entire national resources were necessary for building up a new order in East Asia and for safeguarding the stability of East Asia." This is the repetition of the usual platitudes of Japanese militarists and it would be futile to hold the Emperor personally responsible for them. It is surprising, however, that the sovereign of Japan should have expressed gratification over the "increased cordiality" of relations with Treaty Powers. The repeated protests by Britain and U.S.A. against cases of aggression on the part of the Japanese army do not seem to have promoted cordial relations. It is, moreover, ironically relevant to reflect that China, too, is—or was?—one of the "Treaty Powers."

Should We Practice Economic Autarchy?

Analysis Of Portuguese Indian Law

BY: ECONOMICUS.

"It being essential for economic welfare of this State to reduce the importation of rice, with a view to minimize the excessive margin between exports and imports;

Seeing that for the attainment of this object, it is necessary to render the demand for local rice compulsory by making it cheaper than the imported rice, while measures are taken simultaneously to increase the local produce;

Seeing that this justifies the imposition of an additional tax on imported rice, not only for protecting local rice but also for meeting the expenses of propaganda and improvement of rice cultivation;

Seeing that it is urgently necessary to secure for the petty (small) farmer certain economic conditions and to afford him facilities calculated to reduce the cost of production and encourage him to increase the same (production)."

This preamble to the "Rice Bill" (Act No. 1030) passed recently into law by the Government of Portuguese India raises a number of questions affecting the interests, not only of the population of the Portuguese colonies but, primarily those of British Indian trade and it is to be hoped that the "Industrial Development and Economic Survey Committee" which the Government of Bombay has appointed recently and whose terms of reference cover also this field of survey will scrutinise critically this legislative enactment and emphasise its essential character as a measure that, in the name of totalitarian autarchy, seeks to restrict free movement of healthy economic life both in Portuguese India and this province. Any student of economic conditions obtained in Goa (which is by far the biggest of the tiny colonies) must be struck, in spite of the pretentious phraseology of this law, by the possibility of harm that it is bound to cause not only to the interests of Goan rural landlordism but to those of the masses; and it is therefore necessary briefly to survey the general economic situation and all attention to some of the important factors of that situation.

What Is Autarchy?

To begin with, the theory of autarchy, that is to say, controlled self-sufficiency is not a cut-and-dried economic theory that could be introduced irrespective of local conditions of economic productivity and limitations that condition mainly its specific application to a particular area. The 'economic welfare of this State' is meaningless as far as Goa's collective economic interests are concerned. It is impossible for the population of Goa to continue any normal economic existence if the autarchy of the totalitarian Portugal were transplanted in the Indian soil. Goa is essentially an emigrants' country and the statistics of Goan emigration when compared with those of Portuguese emigration over several decades make a remarkable contrast. The Germano-Italian case for redistribution of colonies for instance is based on this phenomenon—the flow of Portuguese emigration has been diverted, for obvious reasons of economic necessity, in the direction of Brazil and the Americas instead of that of Portugal's own colonies which remain both undeveloped and underpopulated for its vast area and possibilities of colonial expansion.

Goan Economics

The margin, again, between exports and imports has reference only to rice as the general balance is distinctly favourable to Goa and relatively unfavourable to British India. If, therefore, it is intended to correct that balance, what is its actual utility as far as Goa's economic existence is concerned? The tariff-wall that already hampers, directly or indirectly, Goan trade and practically prevents the province from having its legitimate share in the total amount of trade activity and economic production of the British territory is the greatest obstacle in the path of Goa's achievement of a higher standard of economic status and power. Its deadweight smothers every spontaneous process of production, marketing and trade expansion as the tariff at the British Indian end is essentially retaliatory in character. The point to be made here is that the improvement in the rice situation cannot possibly achieve any welfare of the population, apart from the standardised ideas of autarchy,

(Continued on Page 14 Col 2)

FISCAL REFORMS IN PROVINCES

A Plea For Co-operation

By P. S. NARAYAN PRASAD

I

Fiscal reform in the provinces, held over so far for want of preparedness, is important both in view of the financial circumstances of the provinces, as also on account of the commitments to the public. There have been no doubt token reforms and gestures of change, but if any thing more comprehensive is to be attempted, it appears to be possible to achieve it better if the provinces, at least the Congress provinces and those amenable to the Congress influence, co-operate in regard to the formulation of certain general principles of financial policy. It must, of course, not be denied that in a very broad fashion there is agreement on fundamentals in all the Congress provinces, but anything like deliberate co-operation in respect of financial policy both in the matter of new taxation as well as in finding out better schemes of public expenditure does not seem to exist. Almost any agreed programme of fiscal reform may be chalked out, provided the necessity for and the advantages of such co-operation are appreciated. It is proposed to outline here, in a brief manner a set of general aims that might form basis for fiscal reform in the provinces, as also to indicate certain avenues of concrete action the working out of which may be accepted as a first step in this co-operative reform.

The Assumptions

In doing this I proceed on the assumptions (a) that whatever other differences there may be between province and province, there seems to be no justification for differences in regard to the general aims of fiscal policy, (b) and that the provinces being large enough and populous enough to be sized as different countries, the formulation of their fiscal policy should be inspired not merely by the narrow principles governing local finance but should be comprehensive enough to take cognisance, and assist the realisation of the general framework of economic policy. Based on the spirit of this second assumption the Provincial Governments should begin to view the fiscal arm in their hand, not merely as a source of revenue, for their day to day administration but as one of the few powerful instruments that they possess for giving shape to a general economic policy both in relation to the public as also in relation to the fiscal arrangements prevailing at the centre.

General Principles

If, then, such a desirable scheme of co-operation is to take shape and if it is realised that fiscal policy should play the handmaid for larger economic reform the provinces might agree to formulate in general terms a set of principles for financial policy somewhat as follows. Firstly, in regard to the central revenues it is usually admitted that with their enormous preponderance of indirect taxation and the expanding excises, combined with a system of expenditure that is top-heavy, their general characteristic is that they are regressive in their effects. As against this state of affairs both considerations of economy and equity, as well as the commitments of the Congress make it necessary that on the whole the tax system should be progressive in its general incidence. From this point of view the attempt should be made by the provinces to prefer, wherever possible, direct to indirect sources of revenue, since it is only in the case of the former that incidence is definitely assignable and that some degree of progression becomes easy. Secondly, the planning in the industrial realm that is being attempted will be helped or hindered by the general nature of the tax system The influence of taxation on saving and through it on the character of investment, as well as the diffusion of purchasing power through expenditure will be beneficial to planned industrialisation. This can be best effectuated only when fiscal reforms are planned in conjunction with planning of industries. Further, fiscal reform ought to take into account the extent to which the free workings of competitive economy have been responsible for bringing about a system of wealth distribution, as amongst the various agents of production, in a manner inconsistent with the maximisation of economic welfare, and should seek to readjust the mechanism of distribution through suitable taxation and expenditure so as to augment this welfare Fourthly, the fiscal arm of the provinces should be looked upon as a powerful ally of monetary policy, particularly through an appropriately planned and well-timed programme of public works. So as to be useful in the control of the trade cycle and in maintaining a steady if not progressive level of employment.

A Uniform Approach

Finally, it must be recognised that in regard to all these the degree of realisation will be conditioned by the extent of co-operation that the provincial governments can bring about as between themselves; and barring variations necessary to suit local conditions, there is every reason to hope that both in imposing new taxes as also in formulating an expenditure policy, a uniform approach is not impossible. On the background of those general principles if an attempt were made to chalk out a minimum workable programme for such co-operative reform it may be suggested that on the side of taxation the provinces might formulate certain general principles for taxing agricultural incomes and inheritances; and on the side of expenditure also, it should at least be possible to formulate a uniform policy in regard to public works These three items of reform might be accepted as the immediate next step in fiscal reform.

Necessary Sources

In the present needy state of provincial finance and in the absence of alternate sources of revenues, sooner or later, these taxes, are bound to be introduced as the only important items of new taxation. And if it is further kept in mind that these are perhaps the only direct sources of revenue available to the provin-

(Continued on page 15, col. 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ET TU, BLUM!

Monsieur Blum, the Socialist leader of France, cannot be said to have given a hopeful lead to his country in his address to the Socialist Congress. Avoiding any reference to the failure of the Popular Front or the possibility of its revival, he urged that "France must limit itself to defending its own soil and living on its empire." It is rather edifying to hear confirmed Socialists talking about "living on the Empire." Perhaps M. Blum was too overwhelmed with the prospects of what he described as "grave events" and the peril in which his country finds itself, but at least he should know that isolated clinging to the French Empire would not save the peace of Europe. What was needed was a dynamic effort on the part of M. Blum and his Socialists to revive a genuine Front Populaire and to link it with a world-wide bloc of progressive opinion to resist Fascist aggression. The only hopeful feature of his speech was the declaration that the Franco-Soviet Pact still had full force. But is the Socialist leader sure this pact would survive the next "realistic" move of Chamberlain and Daladier for the "appeasement" of Europe?

PHYSICAL CULTURE

The All-Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference and the Western and Central India Physical Conference, held in Bombay on Monday, are indicative of the keen interest taken now-a-days by the people in physical culture. Mr. Kher, the Bombay Premier, who presided over the first conference pointed out what the Bombay Government had been doing to promote physical culture. It is not much that they have done so far, the Congress Government having been in office for only eighteen months. But they can do a great deal more hereafter by, among other ways, giving due considerations to the resolutions of the two conferences and other bodies specialising in physical culture. It is also desirable, as suggested by Mr. Munshi, the Bombay Home Minister who presided over the other conference, that all such bodies should co-ordinate their activities so as to facilitate their being carried on on sound national lines.

PROBLEMATICAL

Dr. Ambedkar says he will join the Congress "in any struggle that it may start to fight Federation." But it is not clear in what way he will help the Congress in the fight; whether he is prepared to join a civil disobedience campaign when one is started or whether he will only refrain from filling the posts vacated by the Congress. His attitude towards the Congress in the last intensive fight for Swaraj was not particularly helpful. However, whatever may be his attitude in the future, at the present moment, which matters most, he is determined to oppose the Congress because he thinks that the Congress is not now engaged in an anti-imperialist struggle. In the future, too, in may excuse himself from helping any Congress fight against Federation by saying that the fight is not really anti-imperialist. We may wait and see but Dr. Ambedkar's antecedents do not warrant a hope of an early transformation into a radical nationalist.

PUBLIC HYGIENE

The compiler of the annual report of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health has good reason to remark that India has still far to go before she has efficient public health organisations comparable with those of other advanced countries and before she can reduce the great waste of life due to preventible diseases. But when he proceeds to say that it is "paradoxical" that insufficient use is being made of the public health workers specially trained to suit Indian requirements, we feel constrained to point out that the problem of public hygiene in India is not merely one of training and engaging a few experts but more largely one of funds and the education of the masses in elementary sanitation. We do not under-rate the importance and urgency of medical research—we have always pleaded far more and more of it—but we emphasise the need of the proved results of research being made available to the public easily and also the need of adequate funds being made available to public bodies so as to enable them to utilise fully the benefits of research.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Women who paint should never shed tears.

* * * *

When a juvenile goat sleeps it is a case of kid-napping.

* * * *

More men are locked up for safe-keeping than for safebreaking.

* * * *

A man's only chance to get ahead in this world is to be born with one.

* * * *

A clock points out the hours for a man, but a charming woman makes him forget them.

* * * *

If you monkey with a buzz saw you may be compelled to write short-handed the rest of your days.

作作之作作

WITHOUT COMMENT.

The popular account of King John's financial dealings with Jewry is that he imprisoned wealthy Hebrews and had their teeth extracted in instalments until they yielded to his extortions. In all this, however, there are extenuations for King John. The Government had to be maintained out of the royal patrimony. There was then no comprehensive and well-ordered system of rates and taxes, Nor did he deprive them of the means of livelihood or cause them to be "beaten up." His tooth-drawing was not sadistic, but a practical and, comparatively, mild way of exercising financial pressure. There was nothing malicious or destructive in it.—"Church Times."

* * * *

According to a Reuter cable, General Franco's forces including "the Italian infantry" have launched a new offensive.

Mr. Chamberlain must promptly protest as, according to him, there are no more any Italian troops in Spain.

Even Reuter blunders sometimes!

* * * *

The Socialist Mr. Blum wants France "to limit herself to defending its own soil and living on its own empire."

The unifying influences of Imperialism are amazing indeed!

* * * *

The sun which, as harbinger of light, is worshipped by many in India, is likely to suffer the wrath of the Nazis.

An important investigation is on foot in the Union of South Africa, where some scientists maintain that the sunshine has a degenerating influence upon Nordic stocks.

The Nazis should now sponsor a scheme for underground dwellings where they can escape the degenerating process by living like—Nordic worms!

* * * *

According to this theory, the "country-born" population of India, for instance, representing the second or third generation of pure British stock born in India (with no racial admixture), is markedly different from the successive waves of young men who go out from Britain to the services or into commerce or the professions.

The Londoners should no longer curse the winter fog. It is the secret of their possessing such a vast empire—over which the sun never sets!

* * * *

Eddie Cantor will perhaps be the next American to be attacked by the Nazi press. In a message to President Roosevelt, the film comedian said:—

"I am glad to live in a country where all leaders can sit down and carve the turkey instead of the map."

The best Hitler can do to retaliate is to ban all Eddie Cantor films—unless he has done so already, for Eddie is a Jew. Also he has a sense of humour.

* * * *

A woman, we read, walked a thousand miles to bring back a run-away husband.

The poor man, we assume, had no escape.

* * * *

Doctor Schacht disclaims his reputation as a "miracle man" and a "conjuror."

Is it modestry or vanity on the part of Hitler's financial wizard?

* * * *

Bengali girls domiciled in the U.P. will be debarred from marrying eligible young men of Bengal as a result of making Hindi and Urdu the compulsory medium of instruction in the U.P. Schools A representation to this effect has been made to the Minister of Education by the U.P. Bengali Association.

—Lucknow Report.

Who said the language of love was universal?

By the way, what have the anti-Hindi bridegrooms of Madras got to say on the subject?

* * * *

Believe It Or Not

Iqbal's patriotic song "Sare Jehan se achha Hindustan hamara" (Our Hindustan is better than the whole world) was sung at the Muslim League Session at Patna.

* * * *

Mr. Rasul Khan Pathan, President of the Baroda State Muslim Conference, wants his co-religionists to take to Swadeshi.

We should like to hear the authoritative opinion of the President of the Muslim League on this subject.

On Eve Of Grave Events

Franco-Soviet Agreement Must Not Lapse

CO-OPERATION WITH BRITAIN SHOULD NOT MEAN SEVERANCE WITH OTHER ALLIES, SAYS BLUM

PARIS, December 27.

"We are perhaps on the very eve of grave events" said M. Blum in his address at the Socialist Congress.

He added "we live in a dangerous Europe and are all agreed on the necessity of ensuring the country's defence. The day of great plans has passed and France must limit herself to defending its own soil and living on its own empire."

Speaking of the necessity for a close Anglo-French co-operation M. Blum referred to the Franco-Soviet Pact. He said, "We cannot allow Britain to forbid us to take action under our own pacts of assistance. While doing everything to maintain the closest co-operation with Britain that must not become a clause cancelling our other European engagements".

He concluded by reaffirming the Socialist view that the Franco-Soviet Pact still had full force.

NO TRUCK WITH MUNICH SURRENDER

Socialist Congress Insists France Must Abide By Treaties

PARIS, Dec. 27.

In Socialist Congress, M. Blum's motion which regards Munich as a defeat and insists that France should abide by the treaties even in the face of the danger of war, obtained 4,322 votes.

M. Paul Faure's motion approving Munich as having averted war and welcoming the entente with Germany, even if France must have other methods of foreign policy received 2,837 votes. There were over a thousand abstentions.—Reuter.

263 Killed By Traffic Accidents

America Deprived Of "White Christmas"

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.

Country was deprived of its traditional white Christmas by unseasonably warm weather which was marked for heavy toll of life in fires, accidents and drownings.

Traffic accidents alone caused no less than 263 deaths. An extremely severe cold wave is now said to be on its way here from Canada.—Reuter.

"WHITE CHRISTMAS" IN FRANCE

Large Number Of People Celebrate Ceremony

PARIS, Dec. 27.

White Christmas in France caused more people than usual to celebrate the festival instead of reserving themselves for traditional New Year festivities. Shops did brisk trade in holly, mistletoe Christmas tree.

Streets in Paris were snow-covered. Sleighs appeared in the capital and forest fontainebleau slopes near Enghien. Hotels and wintersport resorts were crowded. Soldiers manning the Maginot Line regaled traditional Christmas dinners in underground forts and rest camps. Weather now seems to be turning warmer.—Reuter.

GERMANY CELEBRATES CHRISTMAS

BERLIN, Dec. 27.

Christmas in Germany was white as traditional German Christmas is expected to be. Lighted Christmas trees were visible almost in every window. Thousands spent the holidays skiing and skating.

Herr Hitler after spending the Christmas Eve with the old party comrades in Munich passed Christmas solitarily at Berchtesgaden and Marshal Goering and Herr von Ribbentrop with their families in their country homes. Dr. Goebbels abed intestinal chill but is improving. It is stated that there is no cause for anxiety.—Reuter.

No Peace Negotiations

WANGCHINGWEI'S VISIT TO HONGKONG

Purely For Health Reasons, Says Chiang Kai-Shek

CHUNGKING, Dec. 27.

A special message was issued by Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek that Mr. Wangchingwei's visit to Hongkong was purely for health reasons, and "the rumours that Mr. Wangchingwei is conducting peace negotiations are absolutely without foundation."—Reuter.

JAPANESE RAID CHUNGKING

TOKIO, Dec. 27.

Japanese military 'planes raided Chungking effectively, and bombed Chinese Government offices and military establishments there, according to Japanese military despatches.

It is added that one Japanese 'plane developed engine trouble, but managed to return safely to the base.

Japanese naval 'planes have repeatedly visited Chungking, but this is the first raid carried out by military machines.—Reuter.

World Achievement

Sugar Beet

Among the success of recent years the growing of sugar beet should most certainly have a place. No one in 1924 could have forecast that within a few years this product would have expanded into a financially successful industry.

At first commercial production was held up because farmers would not produce large quantities of sugar-beet when there was only one factory in England able to deal with it; and on the other hand factories could not be built until sufficient beet was grown to warrant the heavy expenditure involved. This trouble was not overcome until the Government subsidized the new industry, but since that time it has made great strides.

In the British Isles this product of the soil, valued for its high sugar content, is sown in April or May and harvested before the end of October, or before the first frosts come. The extraction of sugar is accomplished in the factories by placing jars, cylindrical in shape, in a circle. These are connected by pipes along which flows water that circulates round the shredded beet, and the diffusion juice gathers in the outlet pipe of the last jar. It is first charged with sucrose and drawn off; then evaporated, treated, and finally crystallized as sugar.

The pulp that is discharged is made into three by-products: Beet Pulp, for either moist or dry fodder; Filter Press Cakes, sometimes used as fertilizer; and Molasses, used in the production of alcohol for chemical or other purposes.

SARDAR BACK IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 1)

been made by the B.P.C.C. at the aerodrome in connection with the reception to the Sardar and his companions. Desh Sevikas were lined up on either side of the approach to the aerodrome, while in the neighbourhood where the reception was to be given, loud speakers had been installed.

Though looking a little tired, Sardar Vallabhbhai greeted the President of the B.P.C.C. with a broad smile and an embrace, on alighting from the cockpit. He was garlanded on behalf of the different Congress Committees, the All-India States' People's Conference, Kathiawar Praja Mandal, Juhu and other suburban Municipalities, Students' Union, the "Bombay Samachar", "Janmabhumi" and a host of other organisations.

Welcoming the Sardar and others on behalf of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the success which Sardar Patel had achieved in the Rajkot struggle was a unique one and it was an additional feather in his cap. Maniben Patel and Mridulaben Sarabhai had proved that the womanhood of India could share equal responsibility with men in the struggle for freedom. The success at Rajkot, added Mr. Desai, had proved beyond doubt, the efficacy of the weapon of Satyagraha.

RECEPTION TO SARDAR.

Mr. Desai announced that a reception on behalf of the citizens would be given to Sardar Vallabhbhai and the Rajkot Satyagrahis at the Azad Maidan on Wednesday evening.

WONDERFUL FIGHT

Addressing the gathering in forceful Gujarati, Sardar Vallabhbhai said that the fight put up by the people of Rajkot was a wonderful one. It had been followed by unique success. It would be for the future historian to attach to it the importance it deserved. The Sardar added that the part which he himself had taken in the fight was a small one as he was in Bombay and elsewhere. The State authorities had looked upon him as an outsider.

RAJKOT WAY TO FREEDOM

The Rajkot State people showed to the rest of the Indian States the way to freedom just as Bardoli had shown to the Indian peasantry the path of emancipation. While the people of the States were slaves under their Maharajas, the Maharajas themselves were slaves of British Imperialism. The Sardar said that he would rather not be born than take birth in a royal family. The struggle of Rajkot was for the freedom of not merely the State subjects, but also of their rulers.

TRIBUTE TO THAKORE

Continuing, Sardar Patel said that the terms of the settlement had been discussed for eight hours. There was a regular tussle. It was a tedious process of writing and scratching. Though he had gone at the invitation of the Thakore, there was an official who asked as to why he had come and who had called him. The Sardar's reply had been that if outsiders could come from a distance of 5,000 miles, it was easier for him (Sardar) to reach a distance of 200 miles. There was a tendency on the part of this official to hamper the progress of peace talks. But the Thakore was not prepared to see the sufferings of his subjects prolonged. It would have been better if the outsider who was there as an official had realised that it was none of his business to stand between the ruler and his subjects.

In conclusion, Sardar Patel said that though the struggle had met with unique success, it was necessary that the State subjects should be vigilant.

CADELL MUST GO

It was the people's demand that Sir P. Cadell should go. If he were to stick on to office against the wishes of the Thakore and the State subjects, there would be a constitutional fight. The question involved was whether a Dewan could be forced on a State against the wishes of its ruler and subjects. The Sardar said that he had already appraised the people of Rajkot of this position and he was sure they would put up a fight in case of necessity.

SIR JAMES SEXTON DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The death has occurred of the British Trade Union Leader, Sir James Sexton.—Reuter.

JAMMU, Dec. 25. The Branch of the All-India States' Peoples Conference which has been established at Srinagar has decided to organise branches throughout the State.

Mr. Jinnah, while fostering inter-communal disunity accuses Congress, which shelters every community, of being a Hindu body.

Yellow Fever

India's Vulnerability: Steps Towards Prevention

"The Government of India are acutely alive to the danger of the introduction of yellow fever into this country and in the light of existing knowledge of the disease, we have taken every possible step to ensure that such a catastrophe may be avoided. The situation in East Africa, however, is one which demands continued vigilance and you may be certain that the Public Health Department of the Government of India will continue to maintain its present watchful and critical attitude."

This assurance was conveyed by Col. A. J. H. Russell, Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India, in a statement which he made at the Medical Research Workers' Conference on "The Yellow Fever Position."

"On two previous occasions," said Col. Russell, "my predecessor gave at these Conferences a brief description of the yellow fever position in so far as it affected India. Our new knowledge of that disease, the great development of air traffic which has occurred during the past few years and the certainty that still wider developments will be made in the near future seemed to me to justify the presentation to you of a picture of recent events and of the precautions which are now being taken."

NEW FACTS.

Continuing, Col. Russell observed, "Some of the new facts which have come to light in recent years are of great interest and importance. For instance, it has been possible to reproduce in the common monkey the signs and symptoms of human cases and so to make an intensive study of the disease in experimental animals. It has also been proved that microscopic sections of the liver tissue of a yellow fever case present characteristic signs by which a diagnosis can be made, by means of a simple instrument known as the viscerotome portions of liver tissue can be obtained without carrying out a detailed post-mortem.

"Further it is now possible by the elaboration of what is called the mouse-protection test to determine whether or not any given person has previously had an attack of yellow fever. The extended application of the mouse protection test, using the sera of persons living in suspected regions, has made it possible to map out the boundaries of endemic areas and of what are known as the 'silent' areas.

"Finally, experimentation over a period of years has resulted in the elaboration of a technique which permits of the production of a potent protective vaccine, one which in its latest form does not produce the jaundice and other toxic symptoms which followed injection of the earlier types of vaccine.

"From the point of view of India and the Far East, the African endemic and 'silent' areas must be looked upon with equal suspicion and in face of stubborn opposition we have persistently maintained that the same preventive measures must be applied in respect of both.

"The main endemic foci are of course in West Africa, but within recent months, two suspicious cases have been recorded as far east as Malakal, in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, where lies an aerodrome on the Cape to Cairo air route."

THREAT TO INDIA.

Whilst, we may be assured that suitable preventive measures are in force against the danger of the spread of yellow fever to India, it must be remembered that no insurmountable defensive barrier has been built up. The change from land 'planes to sea 'planes has rendered control of aerodromes much more difficult.

INDIA'S DEFENSIVE MEASURES.

Outlining the steps taken in India, Col. Russell observed.

"Considerable progress has been made in the measures designed to prevent the introduction of yellow fever. In 1936, the Government of India issued regulations which prohibit entry to any aeroplanes which has started from or alighted in an infected or suspected area within the previous 9 days. The same rule applies to any person who has started from or alighted in an infected or suspected area, except at an anti-amaryl aerodrome, within the previous 9 days, unless he has been protected by satisfactory inoculation or by a previous attack of the disease. The Aerial Navigation Sanitary Convention lays down six days as the period of prohibition of entry and considerable criticism was made of India's insistence on 9 days, but there are good reasons for this extension and we cannot afford to take any risks so long as we have free breeding of Stegomyia all over India, a non-immune human population and a vast reservoir of monkeys now known to be susceptible of carrying the disease.

"Karachi is the air port of entry to India for all air traffic coming from the West. The aerodrome there may now be classed as "anti-amaryl" according to the Convention, as suitable steps have been taken to provide the airport with a health staff and to keep the 'Aedes' index at a minimum.

"Adequate provision has also been made for the segregation of suspected or infected persons arriving by air, a 12 bedded mosquito-proofed isolation hospital having been built on the outskirts of the aerodrome. A mosquito-proofed ambulance is also available for the transfer to this hospital of suspected persons arriving at the marine airport.

BELGIAN LABOUR PARTY CHIEF DEAD

BRUSSELS, Dec. 27.

The death has occurred of M. Emile Vandervelde, President of the Belgian Labour Party, aged 73 after a brief illness.—Reuter.

(Dr. Emile Vandervelde was a professor of the University of Brussels. A member of the Chamber of Representatives for a long time, he was Minister for Justice (1918-21) and Minister for Foreign Affairs 1925-27. He has several publications to his credit including a book on Marxism).

WHY SOVIET CONSULATE WAS CLOSED DOWN

MOSCOW, Dec. 27.

It is announced that the decision to close the Soviet Consulate in Milan is due to anti-French demonstrators recently breaking windows and damaging a door of it.

It is stated that the Italian Government gave no satisfactory answer to the Soviet Ambassador's demand for an investigation into the incident and the punishment of the offender.—Reuter.

BALDWIN REFUGEE FUND

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Baldwin Refugee Fund has now passed a quarter million sterling mark.—Reuter.

PURGE OF GOVT. OFFICIALS

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 27.

Wholesale purge of Government officials and high army officers is taking place following the installation of a popular Front Government.

The reorganisation involves the resignation of eight Generals and dismissal of most heads of departments.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S LEAD IN FIRST INNINGS.

South Africa's Splendid Ninth-Wicket Partnership

LANGTON'S FRUITFUL HARD-HITTING

JOHANNESBURG, December 27.

South Africa were all out in the first innings for 390 during the third day's play to-day in the First Test Match between England and South Africa (Mitchell 73, Viljoen 50, Langton (not out) 64. Verity 4 for 61, Goddard 3 for 54).

At the close of play, England in the Second Innings scored 103 for one wicket (Gibb not out 53, Paynter not out 32).—Reuter.

South Africa resumed their first innings on the third day of the first test against England this morning in sunny and warm weather. The wicket was still good, there being only very slight signs of wear. The attendance was 20,000 which is a record. The previous best was 18,000 during the match between South Africa and Australia here in 1936.

MITCHELL BOWLED

Farnes and Verity opened the attack and the batsmen were very cautious. When he had added only a single to his overnight score, Mitchell was bowled by Farnes with an in-swinger, the last ball of his second over. (173|6).

Mitchell's score of 73 made in 204 minutes included three fours. He had batted very patiently and defended skilfully. Dalton joined Viljoen and both batsmen batted steadily. When play was adjourned for lunch. South Africa had made 256 for six wickets. Viljoen, batting, 36 and Dalton, batting, 48. Dalton survived three appeals for leg before wicket.

SPLENDID NINTH-WICKET PARTNERSHIP

Batsmen played confidently on resumption but two wickets fell at 281. Viljoen, attempting a drive off Wilkinson, played on to his wicket when he scored fifty. (281|7). Viljoen who was at wicket for 162 minutes hit five fours.

Bond who joined Dalton was given l.b.w. to Wilkinson off next ball. (281|8). This was followed by a splendid ninth wicket stand between Dalton and Langton which raised the score to 78 when Dalton was caught by Edrich off Verity for 102. Dalton's innings which lasted 201 minutes were distinguished by powerful off-driving. He hit nine fours. Davies, last man in, was bowled by Verity for no score and South African first innings concluded with the total at 390, having lasted 426 minutes.

Hard-hitting Langton 'sixered' Goddard and Wilkinson and reached the boundary five times. He remained not out with 64 which occupied him 96 minutes.

Gibb kept wicket after lunch instead of Ames who is having sore finger and was fielding boundary.

The following are the complete scores:—

SOUTH AFRICA (FIRST INNINGS)

Vanderbyl, l.b.w., Verity	4
Melville, c and b Verity	0
Nourse, c and b Goddard	73
Gordon, stumped Ames, b Goddard	0
Wade, b Goddard	0
Mitchell, b Farnes	73
Viljoen, b Wilkinson	50
Dalton, c Edrich, b Verity	102
Bond, l.b.w. Wilkinson	0
Langton (not out)	64
Davies, b Verity	0
Extras	24
Total	390

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Farnes	23	1	187	1
Edrich	9	0	44	0
Verity	44.1	16	61	4
Hammond	10	3	27	0
Wilkinson	22	0	93	2
Goddard	27	5	54	3

BRITISH BANK MANAGER KIDNAPPED

Jewish Carpenter Fatally Stabbed In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Dec. 27.

Arabs are believed to have kidnapped a British bank manager, Mr. Louis Lebouvier in the afternoon. The airforce and an armoured car patrol found his car abandoned on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho.

A Jewish carpenter Jacob Silber was fatally shot by unknown Arab gunman in Jerusalem today.

Mr. Edward Keithroach, District Commissioner of Jerusalem, was the first to reach the scene of outrage his car arriving on the spot two minutes after the attack. The gunman had already disappeared. Mr. Keithroach took Silber to hospital.—Reuter.

5 PALESTINE ARAB COMMITTEE MEMBERS RELEASED

ADEN, Dec. 26.

Hundreds of people cheered the five members of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee who have been released from Seychelles to attend the London Conference, when they arrived here aboard the steamer "Elsaid".

They are staying with Arab friends here until Wednesday when they will leave for Port Said. Two of them will temporarily reside in Beyrouth and others in Cairo.—Reuter.

Cardinal Deskrbensky Dead

ROME, Dec. 27.

Death has occurred of the septuagenarian Cardinal Deskrbensky, the last Cardinal to be elevated to the purple by Pope Leo Thirteenth in 1901. He was formerly the Archbishop of Prague and later Archbishop of Olmutz.—Reuter.

DENUNCIATION OF DUCE-LAVAL PACT

French Note Handed Over To Ciano

ROME, Dec. 27.

French Ambassador handed to Count Ciano to-day a French note replying to Italy's recent note denouncing the Mussolini-Laval Agreement of 1935.

The contents of the reply are not yet known.—Reuter.

VICTORIA WINS SHEFFIELD SHIELD

MELBOURNE, Dec. 27.

In the Sheffield Shield match, Victoria won by four wickets.

New South Wales 294 (Chipperfield 66, McCormick five wickets for 62) and 388 (Barnes 98, Chipperfield 73, Solomon 99 and Fleetwood-Smith 7/144).

Victoria 504 (Rigg 84, Gregory 71, Ianlee 121, Hassett 56, Sides 53 (not out) O'Reilly six for 152 and 179 for six wickets (O'Reilly four for 60).—Reuter.

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Muslim League's 'Atrocity Campaign'

THREAT OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AGAINST CONGRESS CABINETS

"India's Two Ataturks": Huq And Sikandar Ready To Lead

PATNA, Dec. 27

The resolution advocating direct action by Muslims, following the "atrocities" committed on them in three Congress provinces and the "suppression of their legitimate rights and interests" was moved by Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan (U. P.). It occupied almost the entire time of the second day's sitting of the All-India Muslim League.

The attendance was as large as yesterday, when the sitting commenced this morning.

Nawabzada Liaqatali Khan, the Secretary, presented the report of the working of the League for the year 1937.

ASSET TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

Mr. Jinnah, the President in the course of his initial observations, paid a tribute to Nawabzada Liaqatali Khan as one of the greatest assets to the Muslim League.

Thereafter, resolutions condoling the deaths of Kemal Ataturk, Maulana Shaukat Ali and Sir Muhammad Iqbal were moved from the chair and adopted by the house, all standing.

THREAT OF DIRECT ACTION

In moving the main resolution, Mr. Aziz Ahmad Khan M.L.A. (U. P.) said that Muslims would adopt all possible means sanctioned by their religion in order to defend their rights and interests and would not hesitate in making any sacrifices to achieve that end. (Loud Applause). He added such a decision should be reached after careful deliberation, and direct action would be resorted to only as the last resort. Muslims would adopt measures even more drastic n tha civil disobedience, if necessary. Such action would be taken not against any other community but Governments.

Out of the three provinces concerned, namely, Bihar, U. P. and C. P. "atrocities and repression" had been carried out by Bihar and C. P. in a greater measure than those in U. P. He, however, warned the U. P. Government that if they attempted to emulate the two adjacent provinces in oppressing the Muslims, the latter could strive their utmost to assert their rights in a greater degree in that province.

A point of order was raised by a certain member saying that the mover of the resolution was not the same as that who had moved it in the subjects committee meeting last night.

The Chair replied that when resolution had been adopted by the subjects committee, it had the right to nominate any person to move the resolution.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST CONGRESS GOVERNMENT

Mr. Ashiqhussain Warsi (Bihar) seconding the resolution spoke in the strain of the last speaker, and pointed out cases of alleged oppressions carried out by the three Congress Governments in the provinces mentioned above. As an instance, he recounted an incident which he said occurred in Hazaribagh where a Muslim had been maltreated and humiliated by the police. He added that the Congress Government in Bihar were responsible for such incident and other acts of oppression of Muslims in this province. Whenever the Government were questioned with regard to such incidents, they took shelter by saying that the matter was under investigation, hence sub-judice. Thus Muslim rights of cow slaughter and taking out of processions, etc. had always been interfered with even suppressed, under the pretext that many Muslim rites were against the local custom.

C. P. MUSLIMS COMPLAINT.

Mr. Rauf, Leader of the Muslim League party in the C. P. Assembly, supporting the resolution narrated the grievances of Moslems in C.P., including grossly inadequate representation of Muslims in services and public bodies. He added that C. P. Muslims were the most persecuted. He referred to the singing of "Bande Mataram" and to the term "Vidyamandir" which were highly resented by Muslims. Attempts were also being made to suppress cow slaughter in that province and legislation to this effect, he said, was proposed to be brought forward. C. P. Muslims would anxiously wait and see if the Governor would give his assent to a measure which was directed against the traditional religious rights of the Muslims.

"SERPENTS IN THE SLEEVES."

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, then rose amid loud cheers. He said that he did not intend to speak on the resolution, but mention had been made of Muslims in majority provinces and he would like therefore to explain the position in his province. The grievances of Muslims in Congress governed provinces would prove a revelation to any sane thinking person and certainly would cause concern to any Muslim. He had always avoided saying anything about administration in other provinces which might be termed a criticism. The Muslims were not in an overwhelming majority in the Punjab, but he had assured Mr. Jinnah at the Lucknow Session that on the question of safeguarding Muslim interests, every Muslim would stand behind the League. Referring to his difficulties he said "there were certain traitors in the Muslim League Camp" who had been intriguing with his opponents with a view to creating dissensions in Muslim ranks. It was easier to deal with open enemies, but it took time to expose and deal with secret "serpents in the sleeves." The time, however, had arrived to deal with them properly, which would be done by the provincial organisations. He would like to assure Indian Muslims that despite these intrigues, his Government was firmer now than ever before.

SIR SIKANDAR JOINS CHORUS.

He had been following the policy of scrupulously safeguarding the interests of all communities. He had given minorities fifty per cent representation in the cabinet and services. He expected Congress Governments to follow the same policy, but Congress Governments in some provinces had been intoxicated by their newly acquired power. They should remember that ninety millions of Muslims could not be suppressed or turned out of the country as a minority. The Congress dream of swaraj would never come true, if they did not learn to practise toleration. The happenings like those mentioned by the mover and others, if they were not stopped and allowed to grow in number, might lead not only to civil disobedience, but worse results. It had been questioned what help would the Muslim Majority Provinces give them. Mere paper resolutions would not help, nor were Governors able to protect the minorities. He assured Muslims in minority provinces that if the necessity arose, every Punjab Muslim would be prepared to lay down his life in the defence of Islam.

Referring to the controversy about his offer of military help to Britain, he said that his intention of making such a statement was not to offer help to Britain, but to assist the growth of solidarity among Indians. He was pained to find even Congressmen criticising him, but he had made the position clear, when he said that he would oppose sending Indian troops to Palestine. Concluding, Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan said he was a practical man and no weaver of words. If the need arose, he would demonstrate that he could fight better than his critics.

HUQ THREATENS TO JOIN C. D.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, the Bengal Premier, supported the resolution. He declared that the Bengal Ministry was not in any danger, although antagonists of the Government had made various baseless statements that overthrow of the Cabinet was imminent or that factions and dissensions had crept in it. He continued that if Muslims decided to launch Civil Disobedience, he could speak on behalf of Bengal Muslims that they would stand solidly behind the move. Perhaps, there was no Muslim Minister in India who would not resign office and join movement when launched. In fact, he would be the first to do so.

The League had not been able to assert itself in Bengal to the same degree as in some other provinces. He hoped, however, that the League would establish itself in Bengal more firmly than in the past.

Referring to the Muslim Mass Contact movement of the Congress Mr. Huq said that such contact was no more possible than contact with the man in the moon. He sounded a note of warning that if oppression continued against Muslims in Hindu provinces, the Government of India Act would cease to function; at least it would be their duty to prevent its working, and they could do it by bringing to a standstill administration in non-Congress provinces. He hoped that Congress Government would be endowed with better sense and change their treatment towards Muslims. Otherwise, the latter would be compelled to resort to Civil Disobedience and direct action.

Sheikh Abdul Majid, M.L.A. (Central), said that it was for the first time in the history of the League that Civil Disobedience had been contemplated. Congress Governments must realise that Civil Disobedience would not be confined to the province where it was launched, but that province would become a "place of pilgrimage to the Muslims all over the country."

UNDER LEAGUE'S BANNER.

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi (Bombay) supporting the resolution said that the time had arrived when every Muslim should be united with every other Muslim under the banner of the League. He had been perturbed with the situation in Sind and the Frontier, but he hoped that Moslems in these provinces and the Punjab would attain greater solidarity through the League and that Muslims in minority provinces and majority provinces would stand shoulder to shoulder in the march to common progress.

Mr. Latifur Rahman, M.L.A., (Orissa) speaking on behalf of the Muslims of Orissa said that they were imbued with the same religious fervour and enthusiasm as the Muslims in other parts of the country, although Orissa Muslims were in a microscopic minority. He supported the resolution.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, a former Minister of Assam, referring to the situation in his province said that in the present Government, there were four ministers who had no following whatever. He pointed out the methods adopted by the Congress in attempting to overthrow the past Government. The League was not yet properly organised in Assam, but the last three months of Congress rule in Assam had made the League more popular than ever before. He supported the resolution.

INDIA'S ATATURKS."

Sardar Aurangzeb Khan (Frontier) declared that he would not rest until the present ministry in the Frontier province had been replaced. It was an irony of fate and a curse that the Frontier, having more than ninety per cent. of Muslims should be under Congress administration. The Congress lived in a world of illusion. It was not Indian nor national nor Congress. Muslims need not look up to Kemal Ataturk for guidance. They had two Ataturks in India in the Punjab and Bengal premiers. The Congress relied on the strength of their numbers. But Muslims relied on the strength of the Almighty. "Hands off C. P. Muslims" was the warning given by him to the Congress which, if unheeded, would result in history repeating itself. He recalled the handfuls of Muslims from the northwest corner who pushed their way further inland. It was impossible to ignore the ninety million of Muslims and govern.

The last speaker was Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, who congratulated the League on the resolution which was passed unanimously amid loud acclamation.

The sitting was adjourned till to-morrow.—A P.

League Again To Condemn Federation

Resolutions Before Subjects Committee

PATNA, Dec. 26.

The resolution relating to Federation, which is expected to come up before the meeting of the Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League this evening, it is understood, condemns the Federal scheme as envisaged in the Government of India Act and recommends the establishment of an All-India Federation on the basis of complete independence.

Another resolution, it is understood, seeks to declare Urdu to be the official language of the League.

Yet another suggests consideration of the ways and means to remove poverty and the establishment of a committee to consider how to advance the interests of Muslim culture.

The third appeals to the Congress Muslims to join the League.

A resolution relating to Bihar, it is understood, seeks to condemn the Bihar Government "for interference with the religious rights of citizenship of the Muslims of the Province" and recommends permission to start a civil disobedience campaign.

Nationalisation of land after payment of adequate compensation to the landlord is sought by another resolution.

Other resolutions adopted by the Committee include one condemning the action of the Madras Premier in not allowing a condolence resolution being moved in the Madras Legislature on Maulana Shaukat Ali's death.

It is understood that a resolution is coming up before the subjects committee to-morrow stating that in provinces where Muslims are in a minority and where schemes of education antagonistic to Muslim culture are being introduced Muslims should demand separation of education budget which should be spent with the exclusive votes of the Muslim members of the Legislature.

Other resolutions coming up before the Subjects Committee tomorrow include those relating to Federation, Palestine and the situation in States.—A. P.

DIRECT ACTION FOR COW SLAUGHTER

Subjects Committee Passes Resolution

PATNA, Dec. 27.

A resolution suggesting direct action by the Moslems with a view to protecting against Moslem rights and interests was adopted by the Subjects Committee of the All-India Muslim League to-night after nearly four hours discussion.

While the reasons which gave rise to the formulation of the resolution emanated from Bihar, it is understood that the matter assumed extra-provincial proportions by the inclusion of U. P. and C. P. within its ambit and members of other provinces advocated direct action vehemently.

The resolution states that having regard to the atrocities that have been committed and elementary rights of Mussalmans that have been trampled upon in a systematic manner in Bihar, U. P. and C. P. and the Governments of these provinces have failed to redress or protect even the elementary rights of the Mussalmans in these provinces in spite of all constitutional methods adopted so far by the Muslims, this session of the All-India League is of the opinion, therefore, that the time has now come to authorise the Working Committee of the All-India League to decide and to resort to direct action if and when necessary.

It is understood that, while there was opposition to the principle of the resolution, discussion arose with regard to the details, such as, the question of final authority, but the House accepted the suggestion of Mr. Jinnah that authority should be vested in the Working Committee.

Among the grievances pointed out by Bihar members underlying the resolution were the absence of separate electorate in local bodies, the Wardha scheme and prohibitory orders in two villages in Monghyr district, preventing Muslims from performing cow-slaughter.—A. P.

A SHORT STORY

TEST JOB

BY VIC YARDMAN.

Back in Jalpo young Ken Nickerson had been laughed at when he told them he had been sent out to take charge of the preliminary construction work on the Cactus Valley Dam. Enoch Khor, the grizzled old district superintendent, had been kind enough to explain.

"The fact is, son, you ain't dry behind the ears. That's a hard lot they've hired out there on the dam. They're used to a rough, tough, fist-swinging task master."

Ken didn't realize the full significance of Old Enoch's warning until the second day on the job. Then he understood why his Uncle Rufe had handed him the responsibility. "You make good out in Cactus Valley," Uncle Rufe had said, "and we'll talk about sending you to Egypt." Uncle Rufe, like Enoch, was of the old school. He knew that the Cactus dam would be a test that would either make or break his nephew. Rufe didn't put much faith in college education and engineering degrees. He leaned toward that mythical school of hard knocks.

Ken had been amused at Uncle Rufe's admonitions; now there was no room for amusement in his thoughts. The thirty odd men detailed to pick and shovel labour under his supervision took one look at the youngster who was to be their boss, winked at one another and settled down to the business of making the job last as long as possible by the simple expedient of stalling.

Time was an element that Ken had to consider. Uncle Rufe had given him until November first to finish up. His young mouth grew hard as he watched the men leaning on their shovels. They didn't respect him. The only way he could command their respect would be to challenge a couple of them to a physical combat and beat them to a pulp. He couldn't do that. He wasn't able. The outlook was disheartening. The futility of it crushed his spirit. The task was beyond him, and that meant he'd miss out on the Egyptian expedition. He wanted to go to Egypt in the worst way. Uncle Rufe had said he wasn't equal to it, and this would certainly prove that he was right.

Ken went back to the little tin-roofed shack that served as his field office and sat for a long time in thought. For want of something better to do he glanced over the specifications that he already knew by heart, and then read through the information they had provided him about the geological nature of the country.

An hour later when Erik Jarvis, a gang foreman, came in he found Ken changing into his city clothes.

"Quittin'?" Erik asked. There was the barest hint of sarcasm in the foreman's tone.

Ken smiled. He had learned to smile at sarcasm.

"I'm going in to Denver. You keep things going, Erik. I'll be back to-night. I expect."

But it was close to midnight when Ken finally returned. He took a lantern and went down to the job and looked around. As he expected, there was very little evidence of a hard day's work by the thirty labourers.

Ken was eating his breakfast alone the next morning when Erik Jarvis burst into the shack.

"You want to see something funny?" he asked excitedly.

"It will have to be pretty funny to make me laugh." Ken followed the foreman outside and down the hill. On a narrow ledge Erik stopped and pointed. Below them was the dam site. Men with picks and shovels were working as though their lives depended upon clearing away the surface soil in the shortest possible time.

"Ever see anything like it?" Erik asked. "Why, look, them guys is practically breaking their backs." He looked at Ken triumphantly. "Know why? One of 'em found a dol. 20 gold piece this morning."

"What?" said Ken blankly.

Erik chuckled. "Down there where the dam's going to be there used to be an old western frontier town. It was washed away by a cloud-burst in the mountains. Well, it looks as though some of them old time gamblers left some souvenirs behind. If there's one gold piece there might be more. Get it?"

Ken's eyes grew wide as understanding came. "Holy smoke!" he cried. "It looks as though I might go to Egypt after all."

Followed by Erik, he went down the hill. There was no need to urge the men to hurry now. They worked furiously. About 11 o'clock one of them emitted an exultant cry and held up a dull piece of metal. Others crowded around. It was a dol. 10 gold piece.

Ken went back to his shack and relaxed over his drawing board. He felt triumphant. No need to worry and fret and plead with the men now. The fact that the second gold piece had been found some distance from the first was fine. If only they'd keep on digging, the project would be completed in record time.

It was. During the next week four more gold pieces were unearthed. The men worked early and late and during their lunch hour. When the clearing was done, Ken was confronted by a new problem. The men didn't want to quit. The young engineer frowned over this for awhile; then he summoned Erik Jarvis.

"Erik, the job's done. I'm going back east and make my reservations for Egypt. Call the men off."

"They won't quit, boss. Not when they suspect there's more gold to be dug up."

"There isn't any more. I couldn't afford to invest more than a hundred dollars." He laughed. "I had quite a job convincing, the mint up at Denver I needed those gold pieces. Erik, you make a speech to the men and tell them about it, but wait until after I'm gone. This might teach them that a man who reads books does have some use in the world."

Erik watched the young engineer bump away in his old touring car. Then he grinned. Secretly he had always admired a man with brains rather than brawn, and this kid had brains all right. He turned back toward the valley. Well, it was up to him to break the news. He caressed his knuckles. That's what you get for being only a gang foreman, he thought philosophically.

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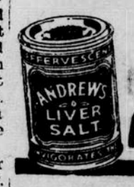

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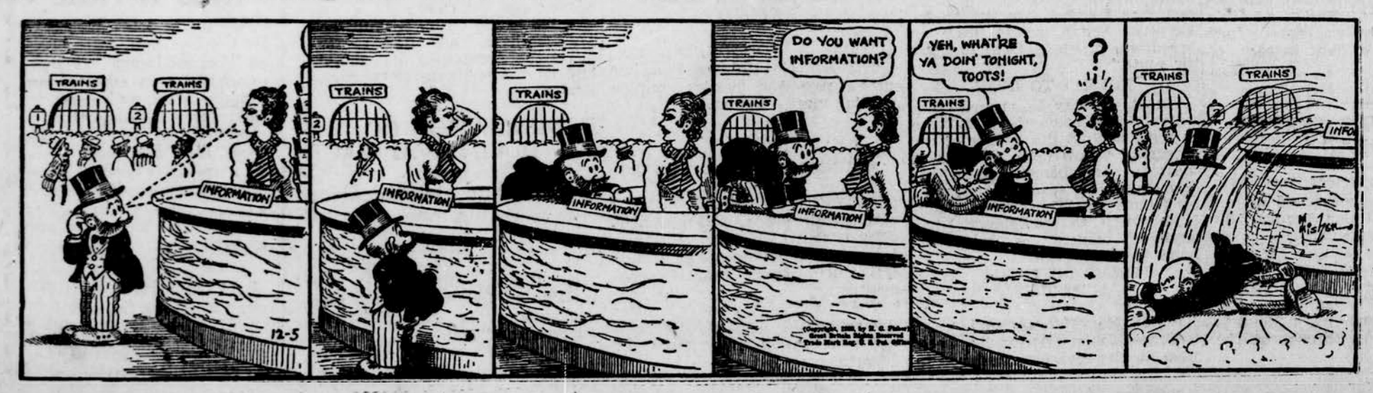
MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Wanted Some Information and Evidently He Got— By BUD FISHER



KHER AND DESAI TO TOUR KAIRA

(From A Correspondent)

NADIAD, Dec. 26.

It is reliably understood that Mr. B. G. Kher, and Mr. Morarjibhai Desai, will pay a visit to Kaira District on 13th and 14th of January.

Mr. Kher will hoist the Congress flag over the Nadiad Municipal Building.

It is learnt that the Kaira District Local Board; the Nadiad Municipality and the Nadiad Bar Association will present civic addresses to the Ministers. A meeting of the Kaira District Congress Committee has been called on 30th December to arrange for the programme.

Appalling Backwardness Of Cutchis

People Bent On Securing Responsible Government: Demands Formulated

MEHEALLY URGES YOUTHS TO UNITE

Sjt. Yuf Meherally in the course of his presidential address at the Cuhi Prajakiya Parishad at Bhuj (Kch) said:

At the itset he referred to the politid evolution in India and to th popular agitation in various diritions, such as boycott of the Sim Commission, and the civil disobdence movement. In spite of th terrible repressive policy of Gvernment the determination o the people to win freedom reained uncrushed. The Governmentclearly saw in the result of thelections of hew legislatures und the Reforms Act the people's rim determination to win Indeperence.

The agitatn in British India for self-Govnment had its repercussions i Indian States as well. The sujects of the States agitated for reforms and rulers of several Stes who were autocrats were dermined to oppose the movementwith all the force at their commnd. But they were unable to ste the rising tide of popular agitatn and sought the aid of boyone from British India. The Brish bureaucracy, knowing full well that in the Princes they hi got their staunchest supports, helped the States with trps to crush the popular movemt.

BUREAUCRAY'S TACTICS

In the legislaures of the Fedestion envisage in the Government of India Act of 1935, great powers were given to the Princes and their position was made impregnable. It was a tactical move on the part of the British Government to bolster up their tottering position by attempting to foist Federation on India, and Princes were used as a pawn in their great political game. The National Congress having rejected this scheme of Federation, thev have desisted, so far, from imposing it on the people.

The National Congress has shown its sympathy with the fight of States subjects, but it has advised the latter to stand on their own legs. This question was much discussed in the Haripura session of the Congress. Many disliked the resolution of the Congress; but by that decision, it could truly be said that the States' people got an opportunity to prove their mettle. He was glad to find from the struggle carried on in the States they had proved their mettle. Their good work in a few months time had created great impression in the minds of Congress leaders. The famous article of Mahatmaji in "Harijan" on this subject was a significant fact. The resolution passed by the Working Committee lately was a welcome improvement. It was doubly welcome because it had avoided the possibility of raising another Spain in India.

Cutch was one of the important Indian States but its history for the past 60 years was barren of outstanding results—there was no achievement to take pride in. 90 per cent. of its population were agriculturists whose pecuniary conditions were pidiable. The burden of State taxes was falling heavily on their shoulders, and it was becoming almost unbearable. Education was on the lowest rung. Less than two per cent. of the population was literate. There was only one High School. There was dearth of educated teachers. He shuddered at the thought what a sorry state of affairs would have existed in the matter of education, were there no private enterprises in that direction.

CUTCH'S SHORTCOMINGS

Mr. Meherally then referred to the lack of facilities in matters medical, irrigational, railway, industrial, assessment &c.

After referring to the evil of bribery and graft which he said was rife in the State, the speaker referred to the nuisance of the leopards and wild boars which were infesting large parts of the State. The State had paid little attention to the people's grievances on this subject, ventilated for years together. If the officials of the State were unwilling to redress grievances the people were capable of asserting their rights and were determined to do so. The Vita boycott chapter was fresh in their minds which the officers would well try to remember.

All these questions necessitated their forming a solid Sangathan. The time had now arrived of doing real work. If they wanted to show their sympathy to Rajkot, Travancore and other States they should set their house in order.

He then exhorted all those present to enrol 10 members each for the Parishad during the coming year. They wanted whole time workers If they succeeded in doing that they would be laying foundation of an orderly Sangathan leading to Responsible Government.

They must have a settled programme before them, and people must be told what advantages they were likely to derive by such a programme. Their demands ought to be as follows:—(1) Every village must have a good well or a lake or tank to provide people with pure water; (2) Every village must have at least one school; (3) One Dispensary common to 10 villages; (4) Every taluka town to have a hospital; (5) Every village to have a National Guards Institution.

Their, other demands ought to be these: Setting up of a committee to enquire into the indebtedness of peasants, co-operative societies, land-mortgage banks, etc.

UNITE & CO-OPERATE

Continuing Mr. Meherally pleaded for communal unity. When they had to fight against a common foe it would be suicidal to indulge in internal squabbles.

After referring to the tragic deaths of Kemal Ataturk, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Begum Ansari and Dr. Rajabali Patel, the speaker concluded by exhorting the youths to do their bit, as without youths' co-operation no fight in history had proved successful. At no other time in the history of India were their services to the country needed than at present. In his political career he paid his anxious attention to action rather than indulge in mere words. He advised the gathering to pass only one resolution on Responsible Government and to accept only one fixed programme. They were at liberty to pass the resolution as he had submitted or make alterations as they deemed fit. 'March forward' must be their mantra, he added.

"ARYA SAMAJ IN HYDERABAD STATE"

Aney's Reply To Nizam Govt.'s Charges

ARYANAGAR, (Sholapur), Dec. 27.

His attention being drawn to the book entitled "Arya Samaj in Hyderabad State" published by H. E. H. Nizam's Government, Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central), President of the All-India Aryan Congress, said that he had carefully gone through the book and it failed to impress on him about the Government viewpoint. Members of the Working Committee of the International Aryan League observed in this connection: "Our case in Hyderabad stands vindicated. The book hardly makes any case against Arya Samaj in Hyderabad."

It is understood that the Working Committee of the League is preparing a comprehensive reply to several statements contained in the book against the Arya Samaj —United Press

HYDERABAD CONGRESS DELEGATION

Arrives In Bombay From Wardha

BOMBAY, Dec. 27.

The Hyderabad State Congress delegation, headed by Pandit Govind Rao Nanal, President of the Working Committee, arrived in Bombay to-day, and was received at the station by many workers of the Hyderabad State Congress.

The delegation is returning from Wardha where it had gone to consult Mahatma Gandhi regarding the suspension of the 'satyagraha' by the State Congress.—United Press.

Rajkot's Example For Bhavnagar

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 27.

It is reliably understood that Bhavnagar which was awaiting the result of the Rajkot struggle will be the second State in Kathiawar to grant responsible government next month after consulting Gandhiji at Bardoli where a draft will be framed. Mr. Anantrai Pattani, the Dewan, it is understood, will specially go to Bardoli in this connection.

Released Rajkot prisoners who arrived here this morning interviewed said, Mr. Pattani is in communication direct with Gandhiji and Sardar.

Electric Lights For Congress Nagar

RECEPTION COMMITTEE ARRANGEMENTS FOR TRIPURI SESSION

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 27.

The Congress Nagar will, it is understood, after all have electric lights.

It is stated that the Jubbulpore electric supply company have agreed to give more favourable terms for the supply of electricity to the Congress Nagar than they did before. The Congress authorities have therefore, it is understood, decided to have electric installations in the Nagar.

Thakar Chhedilal, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress and G. O. C. Congress Volunteers' corps opened a volunteers' Officers Training class last evening at the Congress Nagar.

With the location of a number of the offices of the Reception Committee, the "Vishnu Dutt Nagar," is humming with life and activity. A number of structures of bamboos and chattais have been erected to accommodate the delegates and visitors. Quarters for 100 families of Congress workers will also be constructed very shortly.

Arrangements have been made to get a regular supply of vegetables, fruits and milk from the moffusil stations to meet the demand in the Congress Nagar.

The training of the volunteers as well as of the officials is in full swing. It is expected that over one thousand volunteers will be englisted in Jubbulpore district alone.

The Transport Sub-Committee has fixed the Bus fare from Jubbulpore to Vishnu Dutt Nagar at annas six per head for a single journey.—A. P.

RAJKOT POLITICALS TAKEN OUT IN HUGE PROCESSION

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT: Dec. 26.

All Satyagrahi political prisoners were released from jail to-day at 3-30 p.m. They were taken out in a huge procession, which consisted of about 25,000 men, including ladies. The procession passed through main streets and bazaar, which were decorated. A public meeting will be held in the evening in which the terms of compromise will be declared.

RAJKOT ECHO IN SOUTHERN STATES

Ramdurg People To Get Responsible Govt.

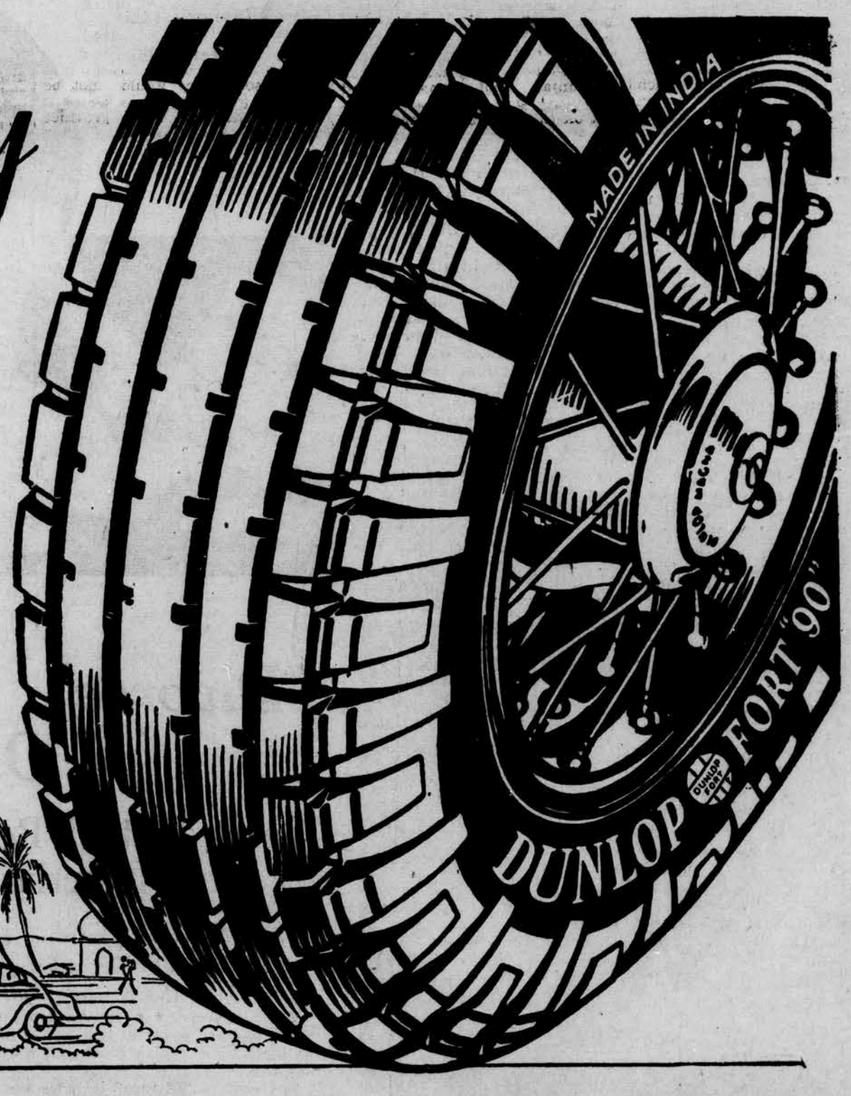
HUBLI, Dec. 27.

An announcement was made by the Raja Saheb of Ramdurg in the Southern Mahratta States Agency, declaring that 'it was the policy of the Darbar to establish responsible government in the State for the benefit of the people and for their greater association in the administration.

It is understood that this announcement will soon be followed up by details of a responsible constitution and the appointment of a minister from among the people.—A. P.

Travelling Safely

TO ANOTHER ERA OF SUCCESS



This month ends our Jubilee Year—the year which commemorated the first practicable pneumatic tyre made by John Boyd Dunlop in 1888.

The year has shown a rapid growth of the Dunlop Sahagunj Factory—and now we look forward to another era—one of increased efficiency for all Dunlop users from a product that is giving so much to Indian Transport and Indian Industry.

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Mainly About Motion Pictures

KANANBALA
sings divinely in New Theatre's "Street Singer," at Minerva.

PEASANTS TO SEE PROGRESSIVE PICTURES

Secretary Of China Aid Film Committee On Tour

The efforts of the China Aid Progressive Film Committee to show films like "China Strikes Back," we understand, are meeting with remarkable success.

Mr. D. G. Tendulkar, one of the Secretaries of the Committee, has started on an all-India tour in this connection.

At Sholapur the films were shown with great success, the house being packed in both the shows. The films were explained by commentary in Marathi.

To-day the films will be shown to an assembly of peasants at Amalner.

From there Mr. Tendulkar will proceed to Delhi where an exhibition of these films has been arranged on the occasion of the All-India Women's Conference.

Similar shows have been arranged at various other centres in Northern India including Lucknow, Dehradun, Allahabad, Meerut, Lahore, etc. where committees are being formed to sponsor the movement for the exhibition of such progressive films.

IMPERIAL

The Krishin Movietone Picture "Zamana", starring Padma Devi, is in its third week at Imperial. Besides being a powerful and socially purposeful tragedy, it has real entertainment qualities which should appeal to the public.

There are some good songs, too.

KHURSHEED,
who is featured in Wadia's "Flying Ranee," coming to Lamington.

AT OPERA HOUSE

The General Films Industrial India" (now in 6th week) at Opera House features Shobhana Sammarth and Prem Adib in a picture which is both entertaining, and in several ways, original.

It will be followed by "Mother India," India Cine-Pictures production.

AT MAJESTIC

That popular Marathi comedy film "Bramhachari" seems to have settled down at Majestic for a real long run. It is now in its 17th week. Its continued popularity is its own recommendation and a compliment to Huns' Picture.

Padma Devi and Dar (centre) in "Zamana", Krishin Movietone picture at Imperial.

THESE FILMS ARE POPULAR

Fine Songs In New Theatres' "Street Singer"

New Faces In "Bhabi"--- Renuka Devi & Others

(By Our Film Critic)

Saigal and Kananbala. What better cast can there be for a first rate musical film? The name itself—"Street Singer"—promised a treat for the ears. The primary appeal of this New Theatre's production (now in its sixth week at Minerva Talkies) lies, therefore, in its songs. Of these it can be said that some of them are worth being heard repeatedly though, somehow, from such a 'formidable' combination as Saigal and Kananbala one had expected an even more entertaining feast of music.

The story is familiar. The transformation of an unknown girl in the street into a front rank stage or screen star has been the theme of many films. In this case the trite plot is made poignantly dramatic by the introduction of Jagdish in the character of the silent sincere lover, while Saigal, with his distrust, of the city folk, gives it some sort of social significance. The film, of course, does not seek to probe a Street Singer's life realistically and is only concerned with the romantic appeal of a Bohemian life.

One wishes the writer had given a more solid basis to the drama by depicting the heart-breaks, the privations and the indignities which are the lot of Street Singers.

JAGDISH SHINES

Besides the delightful songs sung by the two leading players, the most notable feature of the film is the performance of Jagdish who seems to be improving with each successive appearance. In a sympathetic role (closely resembling the one he played in "President") he makes a sad, heroic, almost lovable figure.

For a first time attempt, Director Majumdar has not done badly—on occasions he is very good, indeed—but he has yet to learn from the masters of the craft like Barua and Nitin Bose in his own studio. The earlier portions drag and need drastic cutting as the first few reels about the child Street-Singers are a strain on the audience for whom the main interest must begin only with the appearance of Saigal and Kanan. Fourteen thousand feet may be pardonable for an epic theme like "Dharti Mata" but not for a musical melodrama which must, within a reasonable length, maintain a brisk tempo to be appealing.

For everyone who delights in hearing the melody of Saigal's and Kanan's songs—and who doesn't?—one may safely recommend "Street Singer", undoubtedly one of the most entertaining of current releases.

K. A. A.

In "Bhabi" the Bombay Talkies had promised a new deal in story value. Actually they have given us much more. They have introduced new faces on the Indian screen before long, some of these faces promise to become familiar to an increasing number of cine-goers.

In Renuka Devi, one welcomes a strikingly attractive personality a cultured young lady with unusual dramatic talent and a fine voice—a notable 'discovery', a new star! Producer Himansu Rai (who 'discovered Enakshi Rama Rau and Devika Rani) may congratulate himself on his third 'find'. The success of Renuka Devi should encourage other talented and educated girls to take up films as a career.

Rama Shukul, too, is heading for stellar heights if he continues the good work he has done in "Bhabi". He is too pleasant-looking for the role of a villain though he captures the attention of the audience even in an unsympathetic role. One hopes too early a success will not make him forget that only consistent hard work will fulfil the promise he holds forth in this film.

Desai who enlivens the picture with his delightful portrayal of Renu's father—a veritable bundle of nerves—is much more than a comedian Well-cast as he is in this particular role, he clearly has in him the stuff of which good character actors are made.

K. A. A

AT CENTRAL

At the Central, Prabhat's sociological picture "My Son" continues to be popular. It deals with the social conflict of the present generation and features Shanta Hublikar, a new "find", who has proved a good singer. The film is thought-provoking as well as entertaining.

WEST END

The Ranjit crime thriller "Professor Vaman, M.Sc.," is now in its third week at the West End.

Maya Bannerji, the Sagar starlet, plays the role of a business executive and super-detective.

"SERVICE, LTD.," the new Sagar film is awaiting release at Imperial Cinema.

FILMS TO COME

"Divorce" To Be Released On Friday

"Service Ltd." Booked For Imperial

"Flying Ranee" For Lamington

The Minerva Movietone are releasing this week—on Friday 30th December—their latest production, "Divorce", at the Krishna Talkies.

The producers who came into prominence with their "Jailor" promise another powerful sociological drama. The theme is certainly both topical and controversial and will naturally arouse keen public interest.

The cast of "Divorce" includes the beautiful Minerva star, Naseem, Prem Adib, Jagirdar, Navin Yagnik and Sheela. Sohrab Modi has directed the picture.

MAYA'S NEW ROLE— "SERVICE, LTD."

With the benefit of the experience gained from her varied roles in "Watan," "We Three" and "Postman," Maya Bannerji of Sagar has now undertaken a role that is expected to offer her a fine opportunity for worthwhile acting. That role is the leading part in Sagar's latest picture "Service Ltd." which will be the next change at the Imperial Cinema.

THE ROLE OF HER DREAMS.

Maya is cast in this picture as a spirited young woman who is determined to undertake a task which her best friends laugh at as an impossibility. It is the task of rendering assistance and protection to innocent citizens against a resourceful and well-organized gang of clever crooks. So persuasive, however, is her manner, that the friends who scoffed at the idea become her staunchest allies; and, so strong is her will, that she fully succeeds where the forces of the law could only fumble! With all, she is not devoid of romance and finds a match in Surendra as a brilliant young barrister-at-law.

Quite a competent set of stars and supporting players is associated with Maya. Surendra, Bibbo and Yakub are all there with Bhudo Advani, Sankatha, Harish, Kayamali, Jama Patel and Kalyani form the front of a large file of feature players. Mr. C. M Luhar, has directed "Service Ltd."

"FLYING RANEE" COMING TO LAMINGTON

"Flying Ranee," the Wadia picture, featuring Husn Banoo, Anant Marathe, Yeshwant Dave, Khurshid, Urmilla and others, directed by Aspi, is coming to the Lamington early next month. The story is woven round the life of a girl who is kidnapped at the tender age of 3 years. It falls to the lot of a Harijan to bring her up. When she grows up into a fine young lass, her charms attract a young man who does not believe in the artificial division of castes and creeds and a romance develops between them. Of a sympathetic nature, she takes pity on the child son of the murdered master of her supposed father and for him she runs many risks. She adopts a disguise in which she takes revenge on those who are responsible in making the lives of the poor miserable.

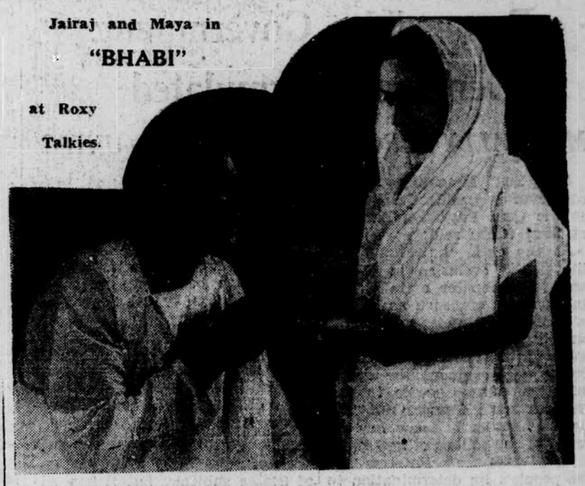
NASEEM,
the Minerva Star, who will be seen in "Divorce", to be released on Friday at Krishna.

"THE KICK"

"The Kick" (Thokar) is the rather intriguing title of the picture which Director Kardar is producing at the Ranjit Studio.

The cast includes Kumar, Madhuri, Charlie, Dixit, etc.

The same studio reports further progress on Director Jayant Desai's "Sant Tulsidas."



Jairaj and Maya in "BHABI" at Roxy Talkies.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR CELEBRATING INDIAN FILMS JUBILE

FILM JOURNALISTS TO MEET IN CONFERENCE

The Honorary Secretaries, Indian Motion Picture Congress and Silver Jubilee of Indian Film Industry, write:—

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Motion Picture Congress was recently held to consider plans for the holding of the sessions and the celebration of the Silver jubilee of the Indian Motion Picture Industry.

It was decided to celebrate the jubilee for a week beginning from April 8th. The Congress will hold its sessions from the 8th to the 11th.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.A., (Central) has accepted the invitation of the Executive Committee to preside over the Congress.

It was decided to utilise the occasion of the Congress to hold the conferences of various interests allied to the film industry. Among these will be conferences of cine-Technicians. Musicians, and journalists.

The Executive Committee have elected Mr. Y. A. Fazalbhoy as Joint Honorary Secretary in place of Mr. Baburao Patewho had resigned.

Plans for the exhibition which is to be held along ith the Congress are going ahed fast and it is expected that it will be a thorough success though the co-operation of all thdnterests that are allied to film production.

POSTER COMETITION.

The Executive Committee invites designs for single sheet publicity posters advetising the Congress and Silver Jubilee Celebrations. The selected design will be awarded a cash prize of Rs. 50.

CONDITIONS.

1. The design must be submitted by 7th January 1939 to the Joint Honorary Secretaries, 160, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7 and must be sent carriage and post paid.
2. The design must be in more than 3 colours.
3. The figure 1913-1938 must appear in the design indicating the 25 years of the industry.
4. The following words must also appear in the design "Indian Motion Picture Congress Bombay."

BRAHMIN OR "ACHHUT"?

Motilal To Be Seen In Two Different Roles Shortly

It's a strange world—this world of cinema.

In the Saraswati Movietone's film "It's Trie" (scheduled for early release in Bombay) Motilal plays the role of a high-caste Brahmin youth. Opposite him is cast beautiful Rose (we believe) the role of the Harijan girl.

In the Ranjit Movietone production "Achhut" (in which he plays the lead opposite Gohar who will make a reppearance after over a year) Motial plays the role of an Achhut. This picture is now under production at Ranjit Studios and, it is hoped, later on they will produce it with English dialogues, too.

Brahmin or "Achhut" one expects the same high class acting from Motilal.

SUNITA DEVI
who is featured in Ranjit Movietone's "Professor Vaman, M.Sc." (West End).

Catholic Church, A Universal Church

(Continued from page 16)

creed open to all races and nations.

The voice of the Church addresses itself not to Catholics only, but 'urbi it orbi,' to the City and the World.

The message of Christ has social implications which in many ways impinge upon and powerfully affect the temporal—politics and economics, public affairs and private business. His domain extends to the works no less than to the faith of man. He claims to be not only the Truth, but the Way and the Life.

Freedom is a great good. Freedom is, indeed, a necessity for rational, responsible man. Without it he cannot develop his personality or attain his full stature.

The Church which has throughout the ages fought the great battle of Free Will against every heresy of determinism, can hardly be called the enemy of freedom.

BITTER EXPERIENCE OF PAST

The bitter experience of the past is teaching nations that their attempts to pluck off the stars from heaven can only lead to darkness on earth—darkness of mind and darkness of conscience. Except for those unhappy nations where race or class are set up as idols for worship, which nations do, therefore, deny the true God and must, by the compulsion of their inner logic, make war on all religion, the Church is to-day respected and honoured among nations.

Most countries seem now to realise the truth of what Leo XIII urged in 'Arcanum Divinae.' "If the civil power combines in a friendly manner with the spiritual power of the Church, it necessarily follows that both parties will greatly benefit. The dignity of the one (the civil power) will be enhanced, and with religion as its guide there will never be a rule that is not just; for the other (the spiritual power) there will be at hand a safeguard and defence which will operate to the public good of the faithful."

Christian Conception Of State

The state according to the Christian conception is not an 'artificial' structure, built up, as Hobbes thought, on sheer necessity, or, as Locke and Rousseau held, on some original contract between free men as a matter of mutual convenience. Nor is it something monstrous imposed by class pride and ambition on the masses of people, as anarchists like Bakhunin and communists like Karl Marx would have us believe.

The state is a natural institution, something which is rooted both in the instincts and reason of man. Man is a social animal. He tends naturally to associate himself with his fellow men for common purposes. Now there have been and still there are primitive societies which cannot boast of the name of a state.

The Bedouin roaming in the desert for instance knows not, and cares less, for the state, though even he is now pursued by its avenging shade in the guise of Ibn Saud.

But arts and crafts, industry and trade, literature and science, all that is summed up by the word civilization, cannot be conceived without a settled society, living in peace and order, in a word without some form of state and government. Though man can exist without a state, he cannot put forth his powers and attain to his full stature outside the state. Aristotle was, therefore, right when he described man as preeminently a political enemy.

Not external compulsion, but an inner urge drives man to form societies and states. It is an instinctive conviction that leads him to accept and obey authority. Authority is an integral part of the state, both as an idea and as a fact.

A NATURAL INSTITUTION

I have said the State is a natural institution and in a sense divine. Perhaps it is wise to avoid the word 'divine' in connection with the state. Lest we, Catholics, may be mistaken for the witless crew who talk a lot of mumbo-jumbo about the state, the state, the kind that started talking of a God-like State and ended by calling it God-State. It is true that the modern State has become a big thing before which an individual looks puny. Yet small as we may be, we need not make ourselves smaller by falling on our knees before the great idol!

The idea is not only foolish—it is monstrous. For the state, a human institution, we may set certain limits. We may urge against its overwhelming claims our own indefeasible rights and prerogatives as men, as members of family which is the germ-cell of all societies, as members of unions and associations requiring some autonomy for their efficient working, and as members of a Church or a creed which rules the kingdom of spirit.

But against state as God, what rights can we urge? Hegel makes no bones about it. The State, he says, is the ultimate end which has the highest right against the individual. And Hitler and Stalin cry: Hear! Hear!

To-day things are different. A civilization growing ever more complex has created an equally complicated machinery of government to meet its needs. A bureaucracy has come into existence, at once tenacious of power and thirsting for more; inspired too by a belief in its own technical wisdom and with a contempt for the masses; apt to look upon the people as so many 'corpora villa' for social experiments; served by a dehumanised science bereft of that humanistic culture which might have given it a sense of proportion and perspective.

With the true Indian nationalism the Catholic Church in India has no quarrel whatever. The Church is not a Western Church, and those publicists like Hilaire Belloc who habitually try to identify the Church with Latin Christianity, I am afraid, do service neither to truth nor to the faith.

The Church was, let us not forget, born in the East, from which it spread in all directions, even southwards to India where it has found a home since the apostolic times, long before it secured a footing in England. The Church is at home everywhere from China to Peru.

Here in India the Church is not tied down to the British Empire. Nor does it hold that its fortunes are bound up with those of the British power.

The attitude of the Congress governments in various provinces—and specially in Madras and Bombay which boast of a large and well-educated Catholic population—has been, I gladly confess very fair and reasonable. I hold it a good augury for the future. But even apart from this, we Catholics, as lovers of the country, rejoice at the success of the provincial Governments in spite of the financial handicaps they are subject to.

MINISTRIES' SELF-SACRIFICE PRAISED

We rejoice at the spirit of service and self-sacrifice the ministries have shown, which is an education in itself. We rejoice at the efforts that are being made to uplift the depressed classes and to inaugurate a reign of social justice, which is the best safeguard against violent upheavals and revolutions.

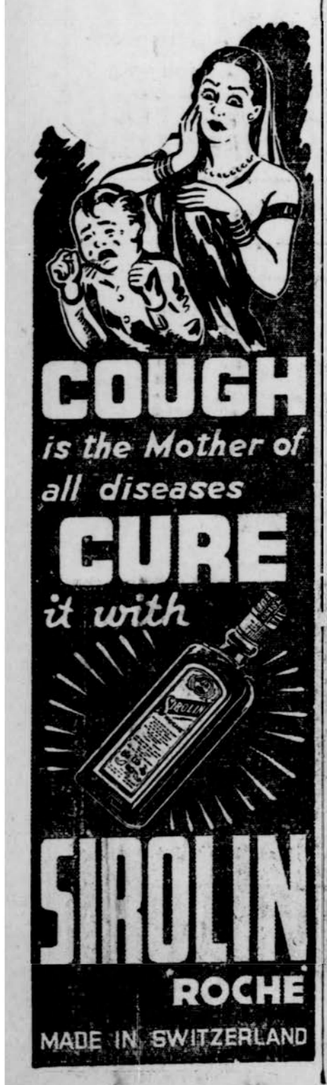
The greatness of men is to be judged not so much in their ability to win power, as in the use they make of power. For power corrupts. Public men everywhere are exposed to subtle temptations. It is so easy to believe that public interests coincide with private interests! The temptations are all the greater in India where nepotism is almost considered a virtue, where family, caste, and community still hold a pride of place in the hearts of public men.

Nationalism is but a mask of hypocrisy if merit and justice are sacrificed on the altar of communalism. That way India shall never attain the unity which is her greatest need.

As for the future of the Church in India, I should deprecate undue pessimism. There is a tendency in many quarters to magnify little incidents and to draw large conclusions from small premises. We seem to be suffering from an inferiority complex, if I may use a fashionable phrase. I have no fear for the Church and the community. The gifts we have brought to India—our education, our social and charitable work—have not remained unappreciated. A highly spiritual country like India cannot but admire the spirit of devotion and sacrifice displayed by our missionaries, men and women who have turned their back on all things dear to man, home, family, wealth, and property, for the sake of Christ and India.

The suspicion of the foreign missionary as a kind of advance guard of imperialism, will die a natural death the day foreign Raj gives way to Swaraj.

Too long have we kept ourselves to ourselves, content to do the work at hand. Too long have we on the whole allowed the great currents now shaping the future of this country to pass by us unheeded. The call is on us to shake off our apathy and take our place among the builders of modern India. We shall neglect public work and public business at our peril. But if we wish our light to shine among the various communities, if we wish to bring the laymen's invaluable contribution to the apostolate of the Church, if we wish to prove the creative and transforming power of the faith in corporate life, let us beware how we conduct ourselves in public life and public office. Our natural indolence—it may be cowardice—tempts us to follow the line of least resistance and of compromise, which is said to be the breath of politics.



Motor Transport Deliberately Discouraged To Maintain Rly. Income

NARIMAN INDICTS GOVT.'S RLY. POLICY AT AGRA CONFERENCE

Urges Putting Up Strong Fight To Remove "Legislative Scandal"

Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.A., in the course of his presidential address before the All India Motor Transport Federation Congress which opened at Agra to-day said:—

Motor Transport has come to be recognised as an essential and vital public utility service as railways or any other means of communications or conveyance. Particularly in a vast country like India, with lakhs of villages scattered about in remote corners, Motor Transport here is more important and vital than the railways.

Whilst Railways can serve only a small proportion of the vast population mostly inhabiting in large cities and commercial centres, Motor Transport alone can penetrate into the remotest corners and be the only connecting link between large majority of agriculturists and the few commercial and industrial centres.

The development of proper Motor Transport alone can ultimately lead to the successful working of Railways and still the short-sighted and suicidal policy of killing Motor Transport to sustain the existing Railways is adopted and pursued; the analogy of other countries is false and misleading; in other countries particularly in the West, the Railways cover almost the entire limited area and there is hardly any habitable space that is not served by this means of communication.

But just compare the vast area of this country and see the very small portion that is covered by the Railways. If we survey the past history we will find that the progress in this direction is very slow and like the removal of complete illiteracy or entire Indianisation of the army. It may take some centuries before we can hope very large majority of the agricultural population ever hear the whistle of a steam engine. Hence it is necessary to rapidly develop and encourage Motor Transport.

We have known instances where important communication main roads are deliberately not constructed, lest they should interfere with Railway income in that area, as if the profitable maintenance of a railway, is more important than the serving the population or developing the country. Are there Railways for the benefit of the country or vice versa?

One feature of the New Motor Act recently passed by the Central Legislature is most objectionable and even of doubtful legality. It is openly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that Clause 44, 47 and 52 embody the "accepted principles amongst others" of the prevention of uneconomic competition".

It is the most astonishing Statement of Objects and Reasons ever made in any democratic legislation.

For this reason it is necessary to combine, organise and agitate, I hope the Federation will be able to bring you all together and carry on a united struggle to achieve the end. I wish you all success.

Indian public opinion has been demanding for years for State intervention to protect Indian Coastal Shipping against foreign uneconomic competition still that legitimate and patriotic demand goes unheeded. Why then so much concern for Indian Railways mostly with foreign capital? Thus where legitimate protection is due to Swadeshi concern, the same is denied, but all solicitude is shown this favourite WHITE MEN'S UNDERTAKING.

These provisions are not only pernicious, one sided and partial, but they also appear to be "ultra versa." As the legislation seems to have gone far beyond the normal scope and function of state laws; considering the serious consequence and the fact this will mean practically wiping out of at least fifty per cent of the existing Motor Transport trade, and will also cause great hardship, inconvenience and difficulties to the travelling public. I think it is worth while to make a test case either in the in the shrdl sc either in the Federal or in the High Court challenging the authority and legality of such objectionable Clauses.

I make this humble suggestion for what it is worth, for those concerned to consider and to act upto it, if they are so advised; it should be left to the free choice of the users of a conveyance as to what particular type of transport he will prefer and it is sheer coercion to compel him to use he more expensive and very often inconvenient Railways, by depriving him of the only other cheapest and more convenient Bus Transport. In addition to Railway fares always being higher, Railway Stations are usually miles away from their destination. To compel such a man to travel by Railway means to force him to pay more and at the same time to undergo further hardship of a foot journey.

Let us hope that both the Motor Transport and travelling public equally affected by such monstrous peace of legislation will combine to put up a strong fight till this legislative scandal is removed.

The total area of India is a little more than 18 lakhs square miles whereas the total Railway lines, mostly trunk lines touching large Cities and towns, is only about 45,000 square miles or may be little more or less, and out of a total population of about 36 crores only a small proportion can take advantage of Railway.

INDIAN INTERESTS IN GUIANA

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

In a special interview to your correspondent to-day Mr. Andrews referred to a remarkable statement made at the Centenary Celebrations in British Guiana by Mr. Jacob. He said the points Mr. Jacob stressed were all of utmost importance if the Indian community in Guiana was to receive its due place in the administration of the colony.

With regard to India itself a resolution concerning the returned immigrants from British Guiana passed at the Centenary meeting was most welcome. It showed the united voice both in India and Guiana of Indians themselves.

PRESIDENCY BAILIFFS' CONFERENCE

POONA, Dec. 27.

A conference the first of its kind was held in Poona during the Christmas holidays when 300 bailiffs from all parts of Bombay Presidency assembled here and discussed for two days their problems under the presidency of Mr. G. R. Pradhan, M.L.C. (Nasik).

Among the resolutions passed at the Conference the bailiffs of the Presidency demanded higher wages and better treatment and recommended to the Government to provide the bailiffs with pistols for self-defence.

Mr. G. R. Pradhan in the course of his presidential address sympathised with the bailiffs for their hard lot. He said that the bailiffs had often to work under most difficult and dangerous situations, and had to please two parties. They were paid low salaries and the nature of their work was strenuous.

Mr. Pradhan said that the only way of raising their status and the standard of living was to solve their economic problem.

A number of messages including those from the Hon Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister, Bombay Government, the Hon Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay Government, were read at the Conference.—A. P.

OF INTEREST TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

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WE have pleasure in advising our Members that for the twelfth consecutive year the Directors have declared a Bonus at the very high rate of £2: 2: % Compounded Annually (Rs. 21/- per 1,000) on the Sum Assured and existing Bonuses for the year ended

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Begum Ansari

A Thought On Her Death

(By: "Casimir")

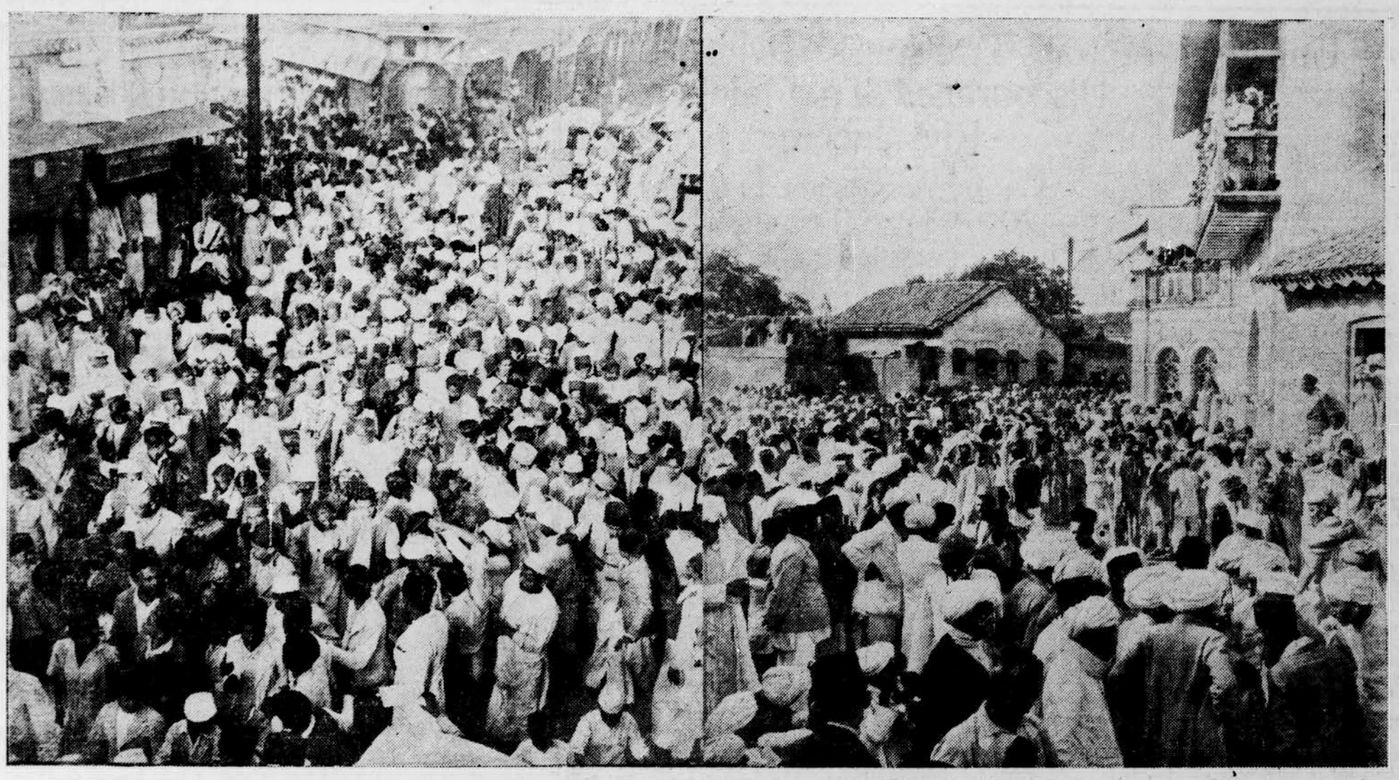
The news of the sad death of Begum Ansari ought to be received with mixed feelings by those who knew of her trials and her sufferings. Her existence, to which the passing away of Dr. Ansari brought the desolation and anguish of separation from a life-companion, had been full of martyrdom from which there is only a single escape. We, who held the Doctor in deep respect, could not help, although the lady never ventured, for reasons we can well appreciate, out of the orbit of her private and family-life, extending our affection to one who had been privileged to share the greatness of her illustrious husband. It pleased some cruel fate that one like the Begum who cherished, as no other person ever could, the memories of the Doctor's dreams with a knowledge at once intimate and sympathetic should end the remaining days of her life, with great physical suffering with the merciful speed of a hopeless disease. It is as well that death has carried her away—death that observes the strict laws of a surprising and not unjust logic.

Greatness Descends

And thinking of this death that is ironic and soothing (what a paradox), one asks oneself: Can one state precisely how much of his greatness the Doctor did not owe to the poor woman who has died? Can anyone, indeed, probe the mystery of greatness that touches a name with fragrance, pursue it and lay bare to the eye that reads the letters of lead that one writes the core of its quality of reality. To those, however, who are gifted with imagination and understand life with its moments of greatness and its days of gloom, the unspoken thought must have endowed with a strange insight: What part a wife like the Doctor's could play in the life that is crowded with work and honour and the cares of a nation's or people's destiny? Some of us who know what Indian women are—all women, really—with their capacity to suffer and to sympathise in the well-guarded seclusion of their existence the texture of which is not scratched with a stranger's even sympathetic curiosity, can merely wonder with respectful silence.

Song To Heroism

It is a sad and insistent thought. The Doctor died so recently: it was a tragic death with its element of suddenness and surprise. And now glides so silently out of this life which, to the disillusioned, is so full of sorrow but of which we do not despair as easily as we should wish when we are in the vice-like grip of hopelessness, one who probably throughout her life instinctively withdrew behind the barricades of impersonality—what a triumph in the sheer art of life. A world vanished of touching tangibility to the nephews and nieces of the Ansari family—a family that has produced men possessed of gentleness and fine qualities bred in the bone that the Doctor with his open and grave face so charmingly epitomised. A name is erased so easily—the unmourned myriads that come and go and live behind their passage through life a pinch of ashes, a memory, a sigh, a regret. And who will sing of the heroism, so palpable, so moving that has passed out of the wave-like fluidity of our human existence?



Jubilant Rajkot: Mammoth procession of released satyagrahis under the leadership of Sardar Patel celebrating the people's victory..

KOLHAPUR OBSERVES HARTAL

Farmers' March To Premier's Bungalow

(From Our Correspondent)

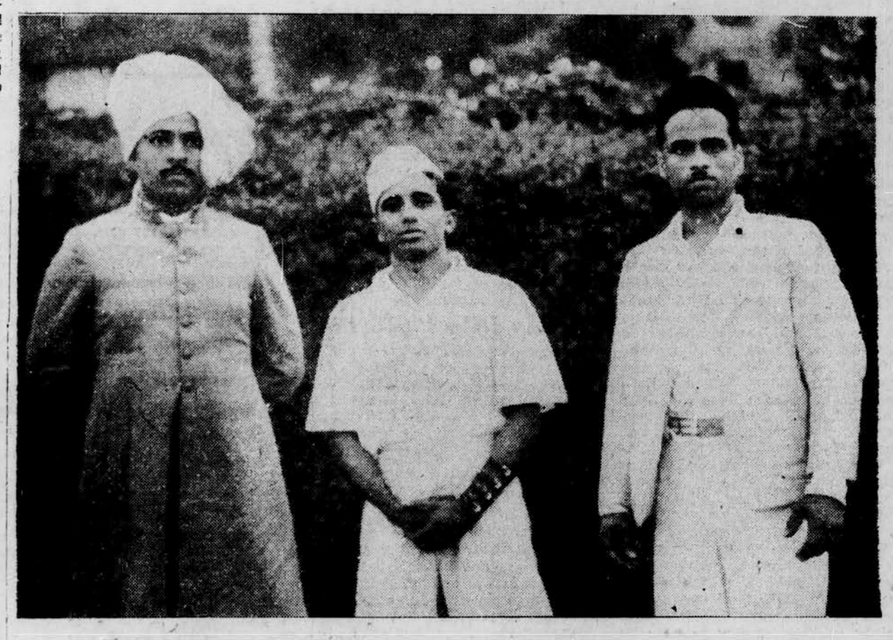
KOLHAPUR, Dec. 26.

Kolhapur observes Hartal to-day for Bhai Bagal's arrest by Kolhapur police. Processionists are strictly following their leaders parting advice all the farmers remained peaceful after M. Bagal's arrest they marched to the Prime Minister's bungalow in perfect order and presented their three demands of civic rights responsible government and cutting down heavy burden of land revenue.

Rao Bahadur Surve promised to consider their demands sympathetically and issue the Maharaja's order before 8th January.

JAMMU, Dec. 25. Fresh elections have been ordered in consequence of the unseating of seven members of the Muslim Conference Party in the State Assembly.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, (second from left) presided over the All Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference held at the St. Xavier's College Stadium in Bombay on Monday evening.



Mr. Patil, Mr. Upasani and Mr. Navalkar (Left to right) were declared Lathi Champions at the Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference held in Bombay on Monday evening.

Flag Salutation At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent).

KALYAN, Dec. 26.

The monthly Flag salutation ceremony took place here yesterday morning at the Shivaji Chowk, at the hands of Kumar Sharat Patwardhan, before a large gathering. Miss Lila Patwardhan sang the national song "Zenda Uncha." Amongst those present were Messrs. Kanji Govind Kerson, M.L.A. and R. M. Patwardhan, President, Kalyan City Congress Committee.

MADRAS LEGISLATURE'S PROGRAMMES.

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The programme of dates for the Budget session of the Madras Legislature has been revised as follows:—

Assembly: February 20—presentation of the Budget; February 22, 23 and 24—general discussion; March 15 to 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, and 30—voting of grants; March 21—presentation of further demands for grants for 1939-40 if any, and of supplementary statements of expenditure for 1938-39; discussion and voting on further demands for grants and supplementary expenditure will take place on March 27.

Council: February 20—presentation of the Budget; February 23, 24, and 25—general discussion; March 21—presentation of further demands for grants for 1939-40, if any, and supplementary statements of expenditure for 1938-39; March 25—discussion on further demands and supplementary expenditure.—United Press.

HUBLI:—The 13th session of the All-India Veershavia Conference commenced here last evening under the presidentship of Prof. Bessanwalal.

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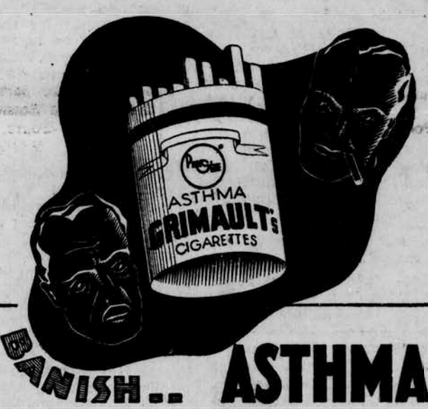

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Elephants For Congress President's Chariot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just read with dismay that an army of 52 elephants will be employed to haul the presidential chariot at the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. On the face of it, it looks a grand idea and those who conceived this plan had no doubt this thought in their mind, viz., the expression of the love and enthusiasm of the people for their chosen national leader. But we must not forget that the new India is in a transitional stage when it is most necessary to direct enthusiasm along right lines. More important than the enthusiasm of the people is the symbolic significance of such a procession. If the Congress is to keep its ideology in her march forward for the liberation of her millions from poverty and degradation, an elephant is not a symbol which can best express it. Fifty elephants to represent the half-starved and half-clad millions of India? The proper thing to do would have been a bullock cart with 52 bullocks, or better still, to walk. True, it would not look so imposing, but it would clearly represent the peasant who is the strength of India. Does not an elephant suggest wealth and luxury which only a few in India are able to enjoy? The glare of this big procession may dazzle the millions who cannot judge whether our national symbolic acts fit in with our goal or not. The presidential chariot pulled by the 'dumb bread winners' of India during the last two sessions of the Congress was symbolic and the poor farmers' eyes must have watered to see their greatest man riding in a cart just like themselves. The sight of our best loved man, one of our own flesh and blood, politically speaking, riding in an elephant car, is not inspiring—it is subtly repulsive. Let those who can afford to keep elephants use them, but not our president, who represents the poor and not the rich of India.—Yours etc.,

P. G. BHAGWAT.

Poona.

Mr. Jinnah And Imperialism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The report of the Muslim League meeting at Patna contains the following:—

"Mr. Jinnah challenged any one to prove that he had identified himself with Imperialistic interests. 'Nowhere in my career have I allied myself with Imperialism outside or inside the Legislature'. He added that the League would never be the ally of any one except the Muslim nation."

In August 1937 at the Assembly Sessions in Simla the very first division took place on the attitude of the Colonial Secretary and the Government of India towards the Zanzibar Indians who were concerned with the Clove trade. Recent legislation had adversely affected these Indians the vast majority of whom were Muslims. The Congress championed their cause as against the half-hearted efforts of the Government of India. In a critical division Mr. Jinnah with his followers voted with the Government and in giving his reasons characterized the agitation as fictitious and inspired by vested interests. If this agitation subsequently resulted in a victory for Zanzibar Muslims thanks were definitely not due to Mr. Jinnah and his defenders of Islam.

Mr. Jinnah had been a valiant fighter for his country for decades; he meant much to men of my generation during the college years. I have heard him denounce all extra-territorial loyalties; I have heard him state that he would have nothing to do with the fanatics who wanted to create a Muslim State extending from Baluchistan to Bengal. I have heard him tackle hecklers at a meeting in London when he asserted in his spirited fashion that the Indian States presented no problem to him—he expected the Princes to agree to a Privy purse and grant Self-Government to their subjects.

All that is dead. His very emphasis on his past demonstrates a doubtful present. He may be a Defender of Islam—though my reading of the history of Islam leads me to think that Islam was ever too valiant to need rancour defenders. But it would be childish to call his preachings Nationalism. It is a pity decent-minded Muslims do not come out openly to state the truth: that the Congress Ministries, far from being tyrannical, are meticulously Zealous for the betterment of Muslims.

All this propaganda, I have no doubt, will result in a fearful cataclysm. The masses will swallow anything as long as it is repeated continuously and violently. Here is a prophecy: watch Jubbulpore in C. P. particularly when the Congress Session is about to commence.—Yours, etc.

RAMAN K. DESAI.

Visitors To England And Income Tax

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In consequence of a legal decision there has been a complete change in the basis of liability to English income-tax in the case of visitors.

It is fairly well-known that a visit of more than 182 days in a financial year involves liability and in order to avoid this liability it has become the practice for funds to be remitted for living expenses in the year prior to that in which the visit is made.

The decision referred to above completely alters the position and readers making arrangements for long leave in England or for return there on retirement are advised most strongly to obtain reliable advice as to the present tax position.

The old methods of minimising liability are not only useless in most cases but may now have the opposite effect to that intended —Yours, etc.,

WILFRED T. FRY.

13, Buckingham Palace Gardens, London, S.W.1.

House Building Societies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Already Urban and Rural Co-operative credit societies and land mortgage banks are run on Co-operative system to meet the demand of the needy. If on the same co-operative line house building societies are conducted through the Government supervision, that would be the helping hand to the poor and at the same time would bring such Government to more estimation by the ast poor classes.

Taluka, District and Provincial house building societies should be formed and the Government, Municipalities, as well the District Local Boards should help such institutions by either purchasing the shares or by giving loans to them.—Yours, etc.,

C. T. BULLA.

Hubli.

Split The Shares

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some of the scrips quoted on the Bombay Stock Exchange are very highly priced and are consequently out of the reach of the average investor. For instance, the shares of the Oriental Assurance Company are at present quoted at about Rs. 4,300 each which almost prohibits free trading in this scrip.

This Company's issue is about 3,000 shares and more than 80 per cent. of the shares are held by its directors and their friends. The intrinsic value of these shares being about Rs 7,000 the holders are reluctant to part with them with the result that the transaction in this is rarely made. Even shares of an international Company like the Suez Canal Company, Ltd., which are keenly sought after by European Governments also have a market price of about Rs. 1,700.

It is therefore suggested that higher priced shares may be split into smaller denominations, as it will bring them within the reach of a large circle of investors, and thus promote healthier trading in them.—Yours etc.,

D. TEKCHAND.

Rate War In The Haj Traffic

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Bombay Port Haj Committee, at their recent meeting, passed a comprehensive resolution on Haj traffic. Not only is the Committee of the opinion that the rate war is not beneficial to the pilgrims, but they strongly hold that the Scindia Company which has done so much for the comforts and convenience of the pilgrims should not be squeezed out of the trade. The suggestion of fixing stable and uniform rates in the Haj traffic made by the Committee is a proposal in the right direction and we hold that if the pilgrims have to continue to receive the benefit of good, comfortable and efficient services, the Scindia Company should continue to serve their interests. We have no doubt the Government of India who have made the question of the pilgrim traffic their special concern will give this proposal their very careful consideration and take such action as will prevent the recurrence of the rate war in the future.

It is rather significant that the Police Commissioner, who is the President of the Committee, should have exercised his privilege as the Chairman in voting against the above proposal which was supported by the majority of the Muslim members of the Committee. The number of European officials who are nominated on that Committee are expected perhaps to give advice on technical matters with which they are conversant but surely it was never intended that these Europeans should go counter to the definite convictions and the proposals of the Muslim members of the Committee who are competent to judge what is good for their co-religionists who go on pilgrimage to Jeddah. It is, therefore, very deplorable that the Commissioner of Police as well as other European officials should have ignored on this occasion the Muslim opinion on an important matter like the rate war in the Haj traffic. Despite this opposition, it is really very remarkable that those who voted for the resolution were all Muslims and the major part of the Opposition was led by the four European officials only. We do not wish to comment on the attitude displayed by them on this occasion but we suggest that the Committee has been appointed to devise means for the welfare of the pilgrims and not for furthering the cause of foreign interests at the cost of the national interests of the country.

May we earnestly hope that the Government of India and particularly the Commerce Member will give their very earnest and early attention to the very sound proposal made by the Bombay Port Haj Committee and take early steps not only to fix stable and uniform fares for the Haj traffic but also to see that the national shipping company which has come to the help of the pilgrims receives its due share of that trade?—Yours, etc.,

M. A. SALMIN.

Steamship Companies And Vaccination

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On 21st July I addressed the following letter to the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay.

"As I am likely to proceed to England shortly, I enquired of the National anti-vaccination League, London if steamship companies or the British authorities make vaccination a condition of travelling for passengers to England I have now received a reply from the secretary of the Anti-Vaccination League who writes under date June 30th to say that:—

"I have a letter to-day from the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company. It is as follows:—

We have received your letter of the 28th instant and in reply write to say that, as far as this company is concerned, there is no truth in the statement that passengers wishing to travel to England from India have been refused unless they could produce vaccination certificates.

'We confirm your statement also that the British authorities do not insist upon the vaccination of any person arriving in this country (England) from India.

'The date of this letter is June 29th 1938 and it is sent from the Managing Directors, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3.

'From this it seems that you will have no difficulty in coming to England without being vaccinated. It is possible that the African regulations have caused Bombay residents to think that the African regulations apply to passengers to England.

'I do not see how the Port Health Officers can refuse your permission to go on board if neither the steamship company nor the British authorities make vaccination a condition of travelling.'

"I shall thank you to inform me if the Bombay Port Health authorities would give me permission to go on board without vaccination certificate as I think they should in view of the fact that neither the steamship company nor the British authorities make vaccination a condition of travelling for passengers to England."

To my above letter to him, the Health Officer of the Port, Bombay Lieut. Col. N. N. Bilderbiely, I.M.S., has been good enough to say in reply that "No objection will be raised by this Department (Port Health authorities) to your embarking without a vaccination certificate."

Since then neither the steamship company nor the British authorities make vaccination a condition of travelling for passengers to England and since also the Port Health officer says above that no objection is raised by the Port Health authorities to passengers wishing to travel to England embarking on board the steamer without a vaccination certificate I earnestly beg to impress on your readers intending to proceed to England not to undergo the operation of vaccination which eminent doctors condemn as being both useless and dangerous.—Yours, etc.,

ZOROASTRIAN.

Steamers And Passengers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently we have been reading a lot about Scindia and Moghul Haj Lines as also about Scindia Kokan Line and Bombay Steam Kokan Line and we are thankful to you; but we would like to know something also about African Line.

All the owners of the steamer lines are professing that they are doing everything for the passengers but very little for their shareholders. Well the Directors and the Managing Agents being responsible parties, may I request them to state what they have done with regard to packing in their steamers their passengers as sardines? As human beings our first care must be not lose sight of humane consideration and, therefore, I ask this question first and wish to know whether more space will be provided. Secondly I ask whether it is not a fact that on all these boats the sanitary arrangements such as latrines and lavatories are anything but satisfactory, and if so, is it not that they should be improved at once.

Thirdly I ask whether there is any decent arrangement as regards dispensary or hospital. Even with regard to Haj Line if one were to ask as Superintendent of Hospital to examine what medicines and other articles required to meet accidents are there. I am sure the result of such an examination would show that what are called hospitals are only halls with beds and a few medicines such as even now ordinary Hakeems and Vaids keep in their dispensaries. If, therefore, this be the condition is it not high time that the authorities and the public took this up and influential and independent press like that of yours should kindly not rest until it is put right!

I agree with Mr. Walchand that unless people themselves have any say in the management, it is difficult for foreigners to realise the feelings and the difficulties of the public.

The question of competition, rate cutting combines conferences and reservation of areas, the question of rebates and allotment of quotas are all questions more in the interest of shareholders and I will not deny incidentally also relating to shipping industry which we desire to be developed, but all this should not be at the neglect of the passengers on whom ultimately everything will and must depend.

At present when there is competition it is only then that the poor passengers gets some relief in the shape of reduction in rates and incidentally some more care is restored to see that the poor sardines do not entirely dry up on board during the voyage and at the time of embarking and disembarking they are not taken on or put down from steamers as cargo packages in a manner that does not exists anywhere in any European country.—Yours, etc.

ABDUL HAMID A. MOHOMED.

Indian Canning Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the year 1934, the United Kingdom alone consumed canned foodstuffs of the value of £28,232,000. It is to be borne in mind that the United Kingdom is the largest importer of the canned food and these imports amount to five seventhe of her consumption. Now it is instructing to note that the Empire share of this trade is steadily increasing and there is no reason why India should not take her due part in this trade. As pointed out above the Empire share is on the increase and in the five years of 1929-1933 reached 35 per cent out of which 70 per cent is captured by the Pineapples of Malaya. It would be a sad story to enquire what share India had had in this trade, and in the Imports into the United Kingdom. Neither the Government nor the heavily paid Agricultural Departments can disown their liability to the charge of indifference and neglect of the Agriculturist's interest in this connection.

It is also interesting to note the number of such canning establishments in the United States of America, which is the world's largest consumer of canned foodstuffs. In the year 1933 the number of these establishments was 2059, which, when compared with the figures of the sugar concerns in India even during the protection boom, reflects very unfavourably on the people of this country, no less on the Governments, who so lavishly spend after the Agricultural Departments for the research, which by their own admissions has never reached the farms.

Not only are the western States mindful of their agriculturist but even the Oriental Empire of Japan has in a short time appropriated to itself a due share of this trade. In 1935 the total pack of all foods in Japan was over 85,000,000 cases.

The Hawaii islands also have not been slow to share in this industry and the Pineapple pack of these Islands in 1934-35 was 9,600,000 cases. It is authoritatively known that Korea is fast developing as a fish canning area.

In the light of these figures it would not be out of place to move the provincial Governments to sponser these industries in this Presidency at least as it is now well-known that unless there is some pressure from above the Departments of Agriculture would not care to do anything in this matter. The fact that an agricultural country like India has been importing Potato seeds from foreign countries is now too well-known to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture of this presidency.—Yours, etc.

A. K. KARKARE.

RELIEF FOR BARODA VILLAGERS

Over Rs. 21 Lakhs Revenue Reduction For Period Of Five Years

BARODA, Dec. 26.

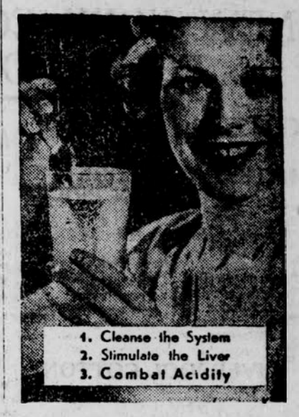
By a "Gazette Extraordinary" issued to-day, the Baroda have announced a substantial reduction in the land revenue assessment, which will be made applicable throughout the State including inami villages. The order comes into effect from the current official year.

The scheme of relief will go to reduce over Rs. 21,00,000 annually, representing about 1/5th of the total land revenue dues of the Government, for a period of five years in the first instance, irrespective of any rise in prices that may occur in this period.

The salient features of the scheme are: (i) two annas in a rupee will be the reduction for the group of eight talukas assessed up to 1908-09; (ii) three annas in a rupee for the group of 25 talukas assessed from 1909-10 to 1919-20; and (iii) four annas in a rupee for the group of five talukas assessed from 1920-21 to 1930-31. This scale of reduction is based on consideration of the price levels prevailing in the above-mentioned periods in the light of the present day depression.

The local cess will be reduced in proportion amounting to Rs. 1,25,000.—United Press.

HISSAR, Dec. 26. Mr. F. C. Webb, delivered judgment in a sedition case convicting Mahashay Krishna, a Congress worker, and sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment for delivering a speech in a political conference held at Dabwali on July 30 last.



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GOA LINE. Leaving every day at 10-0 a.m.

VIZIADURG LINE. Leaving every day at 2 p.m.

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NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1939

	New York, Dec 27
Previous closing	8.37
To-day's opening	8.35
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.33
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1939

	Liverpool, Dec 27
Previous closing	4.85
To-day's opening	
Difference	
To-day's closing	
Difference	

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1938 ..... Rs. 160-0
July August ..... Rs. 161-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 27

The New York cotton was quiet but steady. The holiday in Liverpool restraining speculative activity to considerable extent.

The trading in March commenced at 8.35 i.e. two points lower than the last closing. Prices eased slightly under scattered selling and liquidation otherwise movements were very much restricted with prices hovering around opening level.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Dec 27

Locally, Broach A/M after opening at Rs. 160-12 slightly improved to Rs. 160-14. The price fell back and Broach closed at Rs. 160-6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 27

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (8.30/8.28) 8.25/8.25
March (8.40/8.40) 8.35/8.35
May (8.24/8.22) 8.16/8.16

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 27

Wheat January	4	9	9
Wheat May	3	3	3
Linseed May	5	4	6

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Dec 27

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind Cotton January	15	2	9
March	15	5	6
Punjab January	13	2	6
March	13	4	6
Desi American January	18	3	3
March	18	4	9
Tone: Steady.			
Wheat December	24	0	6
January	24	0	6
March	24	4	6
July	25	14	0
Tone: Steady.			
Gram December	31	8	6
January	31	6	6
July	28	9	0
Toria December	36	6	0
February	36	2	0
March	37	0	0
Cottonseed January	20	7	9
March	20	8	6
Tone: Steady.			

PIECEGOODS AND YARN

(The Millowners' Association, Bombay)

Bombay, Dec 23

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached—	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	,,	0	9	2
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	,,	0	14	3
Shirtings	,,	0	9	0
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	,,	0	8	4
Leopard Cloth	,,	0	8	11
Dhoties (upto 1" nakhi Border)	,,	0	10	3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	,,	0	14	0
Drills	,,	0	7	8
Domestics	,,	0	7	9
Domestics	,,	0	7	8
Chadars	,,	0	9	8
White Bleached—				
Longcloth	per piece	10	0	0
Drill	,,	7	13	6
Yarn.—				
4s (All Waste)	per lb.	0	2	11
8 1/2s (All Waste)	,,	0	3	4
8 1/2s	,,	0	4	3
10 1/2s	,,	0	4	8
12 1/2s	,,	0	4	10
16s	,,	0	5	10
20s	,,	0	6	5
24s	,,	0	7	0
32s	,,	0	8	5
80s		1	5	9

Monsoon Active In South

POONA, Dec. 27.

The unsettled conditions in southeast Arabian Sea have disappeared. The northeast monsoon has been active in the South of the Peninsula where fairly widespread rain has fallen.

A western disturbance is moving eastwards through Iran Night temperatures were markedly above normal from Southwest Central provinces to East Rajputana and Gujarat.

The chief amounts of rainfall were: Negapatam and Kodaikanal three inches, Pamban two, Madura one and half, Trichinopoly, Salem, Cuddalore and Ootacamund one, Coimbatore half, Mysore and Mercara quarter of an inch.—A. P.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Dec 27

Previous closing	4.66 5/8
To-day's opening	4.66 5/8
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.66 3/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Dec 27

Previous closing	4.66.56
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, Dec 27

Previous closing	177.09
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 27

All markets remained entirely closed to-day.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 27

SILVER

Silver ready	51	5	0
Silver Posh	51	4	0
Silver Maha	51	2	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	3	3
Gold Posh	37	4	6
Gold Maha	37	5	3
Sovereign	23	13	0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 27

General Motors (do) 49 7/8) do) 50 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (do) 34 5/8) do) 34 1/2
U S Common New Stock (do) 66 5/8) do) 67 1/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

SHOULD WE PRACTISE ECONOMIC AUTARCHY?

(Continued from page 6)

that is genuine and springs from real economic progress. The colonial rule expects, no doubt on theoretical grounds, that a high percentage of the emigrants would settle on the land. Suppose it did. How does it help the population of Goa if a totalitarian wall were erected around it and served to shut the province out of the economic life, not only of the Bombay province, but the whole country?

Dream Of Rice

The policy of rice control has proved that it has brought no real or valuable prosperity to the landlords whose grievance had been or—at least used thus to be represented—that the imported rice affected the price level of the local produce and spelt its ruin. But past experience has proved that restrictive measures of this kind merely create complications and react on the vitality of economic resources. Any measure of restrictive control that is not the outcome of economic wisdom and solicitude for the collective good of the population as against the apparent and immediate gain of a small class whether it was colonial administration or local feudatory interests, is bound to prove disastrous and end in failure. The Goan economist recognizes this not only instinctively but from his past experience; and the economic history of Goa proves conclusively that no surgical operation that aimed at successful dismemberment of a tiny limb out of the organisation of the healthy body of this country's economic life can bring about anything but harm to the dead and severed limb. The present measure can be said to be a 'recent advance' on the original technique of surgical procedure: it is the improved technique of blood transfusion that is expected to stir life in the moribund limb. But its basis is entirely wrong. Rice, in itself, counts for very little in the economic life of the province. The Goan cannot live on rice alone unless he controlled the British Indian rice-market and made that market dependent on him—which is much too fantastic to be ever conceivable. And still, this is what this law apparently comes into existence to achieve.

S. African Letter

HEADING STRAIGHT FOR DISASTER

Unless Racial Problem Is Solved, Warns Minister Of Interior

(From Our Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

South Africa would head straight for disaster unless the races in the country found a way of living amicably together, declared the Hon. R. Stuttaford, Minister of the Interior and Public Health, when speaking at the annual meeting of the Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association recently.

"If we don't find a way to live together happily, we, or our children, will rue our shortsightedness," said the Minister. "We must infuse into all our negotiations and discussions a measure of ordinary or common reasonableness."

"I appeal to those of my own race and those of other races to consider this problem without all that bitterness and prejudice which one constantly finds. I am sure that they will be all the happier for it."

MINISTER ADVOCATES SEGREGATION

"Let us look at the practical aspects of this question," said the Minister. "We have several races in the country. They are here for keeps and we have to live together. The only reasonable thing to do is to try and keep out of each other's way when there is the likelihood of a quarrel.

Mr. Stuttaford referred to the Government's efforts to rid South African cities of their slums and he appealed to the Indian community to do all they could to help the Johannesburg Municipality in this regard. The only possible solution of most of the slums in their cities was to remove the population and erect suitable habitations in adjacent areas.

The Rev. A. B. L. Sigamony asserted that social work was the duty of the Johannesburg Municipality and the legislators. He did not see why if they had clinics for Europeans there should not be clinics for the Indian community as well.

Mrs. R. F. A. Hoernle, who presided, gave an interesting resume of the work of the Association.

The Johannesburg Indian Social Welfare Association in its fourth annual report states that as a result of negotiations the Transvaal Education Department has agreed to give an annual grant of £50 towards the maintenance of the school clinic.

Hospital service for Indians in Johannesburg is reported to be both inadequate and unsuitable. Surgical and urgent cases are accepted without difficulty at the non-European section of the General Hospital, but there is no nursing home or maternity home with proper feeding facilities for Indians, or with Indian nurses.

INDIAN TOWNSHIP PLAN

An attack on the City Council for its decision to make Claremont an Indian township was made by Mr. J. L. Brill, M.P.C., at a meetnig held in Newlands last night. He declared that this would constitute a danger to the inhabitants of Newlands and that strenuous efforts should be made to oppose the decision when it was discussed by the Administrator.

The Council had made the excuse that they did not have the ground, but this excuse was unfounded. There was any amount of ground available for the establishment of an Indian colony where it would not interfere with white people.

Mr. Brill said Indians had intermarried to such an extent with coloured people that this would be more like a native location than an Indian settlement.

Speaking of an Indian menace to South African shop-keepers, Mr. Brill said that the percentage of Indians to population was 9, while 25 per cent. of the business was carried on by Indians. Soon there would be a dictatorship in the matter of prices and Europeans would have to pay the prices laid down by the Indian controllers of shops.

A former resolution by electors of Newlands protesting to the City Council about the proposed establishment of the Indian colony in Claremont was reaffirmed.

A motion of confidence in the speakers was carried unanimously.

Demand For Humane Conditions For Industrial Workers

Mr. Joshi Compliments Congress Govts. For Appointing Inquiry Committees

CAWNPORE ,Dec. 24.

"I feel that industrial workers in India have a right to ask for the sme conditions of life and work which exist in other advanced countries. The conditions in India are very backward and they must be brought to the higher level prevailing in other countries". These observations were made by Mr. N. M. Joshi M.L.A (Central), presiding over the second All-India Textile conference which was held this evening.

Continuing Mr. Joshi said that the need for an All-India organisation of Textile workers had been felt for many years. It was an industry not only of national but of international importance, as textile articles were necessary for all people.

If the interests of all the workers in the textile industry in the country were to be protected fully, it was necessary, said Mr. Joshi that handloom weavers and hand spinners should be brought within the scope of this organisation and of the trade union movement. He felt that it was a pity that the present trade union movement did not extent beyond the limits of the organised machine industry.

APPALLING CODITIONS

Describing the conditions under which the working classes in India live and work Mr. Joshi said that wages were low, hours were long and sickness, unemployment and old age were not provided for most of the working classes, who lived in one room tenement. The present wages in the textile industry were extremely low and the standard of life was poor and the workers heavily indebted Mr. Joshi complemented the Congress Government, since in three provinces committees of enquiry had been appointed to consider the question of wages in cotton and textile industry with the result that wages had recently been increased by about 10 per cent. in Bombay C. P. and U. P. A reduction of wages, which had taken place since the first post war depression has not yet been made up .

JUTE INDUSTRY

Mr. Joshi then referred to the jute industry and criticised the Bengal Government, saying that any amelioration in the condition of labour was more difficult than in other provinces, because the Jute Owners Association of Calcutta was a forceful organisation which had great influence with the Government of Bengal, since the latter depended upon European support.

Mr. Joshi pleaded for better organisation and better management of textile industry. Since the Government were giving protection to the industry, they had a right to insist upon these Mr. Josih thought that there was an under-consumption of textile goods in India as compared with England and the United Sates of Ameria.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Speaking about industrial disputes and strikes Mr. Joshi said that the present economic structure which was based upon the foundation of competition involved struggle as the method of adjustment of claims among the various elements of production and therefore, industrial disputes and strikes in his opinion were inevitable. He considered that the duty of the Government was to try to help the parties in dispute to arrive at a settlement. This could be done by placing the machinery for conciliation at the disposal of both parties. Mr. Joshi thought it was wrong to penalise strikes as under the present condition a strike was only the ultimate weapon in the hands of the working classes to protect their interests. He also expressed the opinion, that if strikes took place without negotiation taking place between two parties and before the latter availing themselves of the Government conciliation machinery, governument help should not be so readily available. He criticised the Government of Bombay for passing the Industrial Disputes Bill and hoped that the Government of other provinces would not follow the example.

Finally, he made an appeal for strengthening labour organisation and deprecated multiplicity of unions which overlapped one another and suggested that the organisation of workers should take an international character, in order that textile workers of the world should enjoy comfortable and happy human existence.

GENERAL STRIKE AND AFTER

In the course of his address Pandit Harikrishna Sharma chairman of the Reception Committee of the second All-India Textile workers conference, extolled the services of the labour leaders of Cawnpore culminating in circumstances that led to general strike and the success achieved by the workers thereafter.

Pandit Sharma repudiated the charges that labour unrest was due to encouragement obtained by the factory workers after the Congress had accepted office and due to preaching class hatred by Communist leaders and their irresponsible methods of work and said that communist leaders had realised the importance of doing labour work in real trade union spirit. His opinion was that labour troubles were due to inhuman service conditions in India.

Gujarat Atmosphere Changed

Rural Situation Will Mature In A Year

On the completion of his tour in Gujerat, Swami Sahajanand, President of the All India Kisan Sabha has issued the following to the press:—

After full ten months I revisited Gujarat on the 17th December and completed my tour on the 24th evening covering four out of its five districts. Last time just before the Haripura Session of the Congress I could tour round Surat and Panch Mahals districts only and even there not so successfully as this time.

I found the entire atmosphere changed now. All the meetings were well-attended and I found a ready and spontaneous response in the Kisans and Halis, of Gujarat to the call of the Kisan Sabha workers and there was evident a natural urge in them to join the Kisan Sabha which they have begun to realise and count as their own.

No doubt along with the zeal and love evinced by the Kisans including Halis and Dublas towards the Kisan Sabha, the Sahukars, Inamdars and other exploiters of the down-trodden people of Gujarat are showing their extreme hatred and hostility in regard to the Sabha. But the greater their opposition and enemity the more the kisans become convinced of the fact that the Sabha is out to serve them and their cause and thus these vested interests are serving, though unconsciously, the very cause they intend to destroy.

I found from a Kisan song of the Raniparaj people that they have full confidence in the Kisan Sabha and believe that it will free them from the bondage. Smiling faces of these Raniparaj men, women and children who rallied at Paradi in Mandvi Taluka, more than five thousand in number, to hear as convinced me that a golden future lay ahead of the Kisan Movement. I cannot forget the moving scenes of the 18th December. When hundreds of Raniparaj and Dubla men and women, boys and girls ran after our cart on a six-mile route to Paradi.

But my meetings in the interiors of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals too were marvellously successful, more particularly in Kaira district, and showed unmistakably how deeply the movement had penetrated and touched the hearts of the Kisans. This is not an ordinary thing that in villages, meetings are held at the distance of 5 or 6 miles and yet the Kisans from 25 to 50 village take part in them in thousands even at night.

In the end I congratulate comrades Indulal Yagnik, Pangarkar and a host of other workers who are the seasoned fighters for freedom's battle of the Kisan Sabha, who have not only tried to start struggles on behalf of the starving millions of Gujarat lying in remotest corners of the province, but have actually led fights and won at some places and will win, I am sure, in others. I am glad that they are side by side laying stress on the organisational aspect of the mighty movement spreading like wild fire in the villages. I am confident within a year the entire countryside of Gujarat will be electrified by the Kisan Sabha movement.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Dec 27

B I S N ss Tanfield of 2775 reg tons Captain W Bird arrived from Bassein via Rangoon, Colombo, Tuticorin and Malabar Coast Ports with rice and general cargo.

Scindia Steam Navg ss Jalaveera of 3089 reg tons, Captain J V Griffiths arrived from Calcutta via Tuticorin and Cochin with coal and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Malacca Maru of 3211 reg tons, Captain K Matumoto arrived from Yokohama via Japan Ports Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

SAILED

M B Kaisha ss Kinugawa Maru of 4978 reg tons, Captain Y Kita sailed for Osaka via Karachi and Bedi Bunder with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 27-12-38.

S S Nagato Maru (N Y K) for Colombo, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Malacca Maru (N Y K) for Karachi, Colombo, Singapore and China Japan Ports.

S S Nagpore (M M) for Karachi, Cutch and Kathiawar Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Dec 27

1 Nagpore 3226 Karachi 31-12 M M
2 Caithness 3026 Port Said 27-12 L Dreyfus.
3 Weissenfels 4852 Antwerp 2-1-39 L Edwards
4 City of Agra 3866 Karachi 27-12 K Nixon
5 Jalaveera 3089 Karachi 28-12 Scindia S N
7 Aagtekerk 4044 Alleppi 26-12 L Edwards
8 Orna 4030 Calcutta 3-1-39 M M
11 Jalavihar 3381 Karachi N F Scindia S N
12 Godenfels 3810 Karachi 30-12 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Gerarchia 3306 Port Said 1-1-39 L Dreyfus
17 Jedmoor 2649 Japan 30-12 O S K Kaisya

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bamora 1870 Persian Gulf 28-12 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 29-12 M M
6 Alipore 3241 N F N F M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

D/E Tanfield 2776 N F N F M M
G Haideri 912 Bhavnagar 28-12 S Hassum
H Revati 250 N F N F Surji Valabdas
K Jalavijaya 2297 N F N F Scindia S N
N/Q Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 3-1 T Morrison.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Strathaird 29-12-38 P and O
Soudan 30-12-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N
Durend 18-1-39 P and O S N
Ranpura 19-1-39 P and O S N

FROM HULL
City of Kobe 3-1-39 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 13-1-39 Anchor Line
Hallzones 2-1-39 J Finlay

FROM HAMBURG
Goldenfels 27-12-39 L Edwards
Lindenfels 7-1-39 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG
Tungsha 14-1-39 L Edwards
Ceylone 4-1-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
Pres Adams 12-1-39 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 31-12-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA
Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Canton 23-12-38 P and O S N
Eifuku Maru 7-1-39 O S Kaisya
Bri. Monarch 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Corfu 6-1-39 P and O
Hakodate Maru 28-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Glasgow Maru 18-1-39 O S K
Chitral 20-1-39 P and O S N

FROM BASRA
Vasna 31-12-38 M M
Barala 29-12-38 M M

FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N

FROM JEDDAH
Islami 30-12-38 T Morrison

FROM DURBAN
Kenya 7-1-39 M M
Takliwa 2-1-39 M M

FROM RANGOON
Nirvana 30-12-38 M M

FROM KARACHI
Vita 29-12-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 7-1-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 14-1-39 P and O S N
Chitral 21-1-39 P and O S N
Narkunda 28-1-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 31-12-38 P and O S N
Canton 24-12-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 27-1-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG
Ohenfels 23-12-38 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK
Ben Buren 28-1-39 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 14-1-39 F F Campbell

FOR PORT SAID
Gerachia 1-1-39 Ralli Bros.
Caithness 27-12-38 L Dreyfus

FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 16-1-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 3-1-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Verde 16-1-39 L Triestino
Jademoor 30-12-38 O S Kaisha
Soudan 2-1-39 P and O
Nagpore 14-1-39 P and O
Rajputana 22-12-38 P and O
Nagato Maru 31-12-38 N Y Kaisha
Ranchi 5-1-39 P and O S N
Victoria 2-1-39 L Triestino
Malaka Maru 14-1-39 N Y Kaisha
Kanto Maru 23-12-38 O S Kaisha

FOR SYDNEY
Strathaird 29-12-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-1-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Bamora 28-12-38 M M
Varela 29-12-38 M M

FOR DURBAN
Tairea 4-1-39 M M
Kenya 18-1-39 M M

FOR JEDDAH
Rizwani 3-1-39 T Morrison
El Madina 16-1-39 Scindia S N

FOR RANGOON
Jalaratna 24-12-38 Scindia S N

FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-1-39 M M

FOR KARACHI
Goldenfels 30-12-38 L Edwards
Vita 31-12-38 M M

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Pres. Monroe 23-12-38
S S Clan Murray 22-12-38
S S Westralia 23-12-38
S S Shwedagon 24-12-38
S S Trifels 23-12-38
S S Alipore 24-12-38
S S Jedmoor 23-12-38
S S Netravati 23-12-38
S S Rizwani 23-12-38
S S Nurjehan 23-12-38
S S Rajputana (boats) 23-12-38
S S Bamora 24-12-38
S S Canton (boats) 27-12-38
S S Victoria Marie 24-12-38
S S Parvati 27-12-38
S S Sonavati 27-12-38
S S Simla 27-12-38

EXPORTS

S S Weissenfels for Antwerp: 66 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 5000 pkts gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 168 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg: 800 bags myrabollams C Jivanlaj; 42 bags gum D Mavji; 17 bales cowhides D Abraham.

For Rotterdam: 2000 bags oil cake expeller A Oomerbhoy.

For Thessaloniki: 35 bags henna powder D Abraham.

For Malmo: 1369 bags gr nut oil cake Indo Foreign Commercial Corporation.

For Kalmar: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji.

For Gothenburg: 50 bales ctn twist waste L O Vora

For Stockholm: 50 bales cotton fly V A Save

S S Caithness for Port Said for orders: 1180 bags linseed L Dreyfus.

S S Gerarchia for Port Said for orders: 9240 bags gr nut oil cake L Dreyfus.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe: 500 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal; 100 bales raw cotton G Soonderdas; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading.

For Dairen: 500 bales raw cotton Kotak.

For Osaka: 200 bales raw cotton Kotak; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Jedmoor for Osaka: 600 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 75 bundles tin clipping Faiz and Co.

For Moji: 150 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha; 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 500 bales raw cotton V Ladha; 100 bales raw cotton B Chandanmal; 150 bales raw cotton Konishi; 100 bales raw cotton N Futehally; 100 bales raw cotton K Visram.

For Yokohama: 300 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 300 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Augtekerk for Sydney: 10 bags linseed O Mishrilal.

S S City of Agra for Liverpool: 47 bs raw wool C Lister.

IMPORTS

S S Conte Rosso Agents L Triestino from Trieste: 374 cases shoes; 117 pieces tyres; 70 cases glass bangles; 57 cases fez caps.

From Venice: 129 bales art printing paper; 75 cases hemp twine; 1480 cases art silk yarn; 300 cases rice starch.

S S Somali Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Shanghai: 6571 bags green beans; 142 bales green tea; 500 bags white beans; 60 bales cotton yarn; 1575 bags potato starch; 1250 bags farina supra.

From Hongkong: 150 bags beans; 34 bundles cassia; 450 bags green beans; 180 bales raw silk.

From Colombo: 60 cases d/c nuts; 112 bales mattress fibre.

M V Himalaya Agents L Triestino from Venice: 1672 cases art silk yarn; 70 D/Johns chemical compound; 625 bags marble chips; 224 cases glass beads; 92 cases camphor powder; 100 cases hemp twine; 60 casks litharge.

From Trieste: 72 pairs steel wheels and axles; 966 balss paper; 44 cases krepp paper; 84 cases iron screws; 190 cases ship chains; 501 cases glue; 358 pieces steel tyres; 75 cases pressed building glass; 267 rings barbed iron wire; 38 cases fez caps; 42 cases hollow glass; 40 bags glue.

From Fiume: 8483 pieces pine rough boards; 90 sheets asbestos cement; 472 bundles tiles.

From Brindisi: 875 bags almonds in shell; 5700 baskets potatoes.

BUSINESS CONDITION IN INDIA

The monthly survey of business conditions in India issued by the Statistical Research Branch states that conditions in the month of October had not fully recovered from the effects of the International crisis and displayed a slightly hesitant tone. Some gains were noticeable in the Giltedged and Stock markets but the commodity markets still showed some nervousness and prices registered no appreciable rise. Conditions in the Cotton Mill industry continued dull and the expected Diwali recovery did not materialise. As a result, the piecegoods markets both in Bombay and in Calcutta though they displayed more activity on account of Moorat buying, did not show any noticeable improvement. The Jute industry was in a slightly better condition as a result of restricting working hours in the mills. Wholesale prices at Calcutta remained unchanged but at Bombay declined one point. Whilst the foreign trade position deteriorated, the larger exports of gold maintained the balance of payments as a whole.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Following unchanged Chicago cotton futures on the 24th inst. the local market opened to-day at Rs. 160/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 161/2 on scattered buying. Later on the market was steady at Rs. 161. This year our cotton crop being small, particularly straddle sales in the local market are being covered. There is a fairly large short interest in the local market and the statistical position being strong it appears that there will be scarcity of good class cotton. Broach cotton crop particularly in the North parts of Gujarat is very poor and hardly the yield will be 25 per cent. Thus it will be risky to remain short.

Later on the market was quietly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:

F. G. M. G.—		
Broach A/M	Rs.	160 14 0
Broach J/A		162 2 0
Fine M. G.—		
Oomra D/J		147 10 0
Oomra March		146 12 0
F. G. M. G.—		
Bengal D/J		122 6 0
Bengal March		122 8 0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 22nd Dec.	9,730
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1938	464,596
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	345,129
Increase	119,567

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec 27

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	131	128	125	122	
Punjab	131	128	125	122	
Rajputana	132	129	126	123	
Oomra No. 8	157	154	151	148	
C P No. 1	172	169	166	163	
C P No. 2	164	161	158	155	

American Cotton Figures

	1938-39	1937-38
P P Bales		
Receipts to date 23-12-38	2960000	5798000
Receipts yesterday 23-12-38	25000	72000
Exports to date 23-12-38	1825000	3348000
Stock at Ports 23-12-38	2033000	3245000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-12-38	3444000	2658000
Stock at Liverpool 23-12-38	1072000	1054000
Visible Supply 25-12-38	7821000	7672000
Quantity in sight 23-12-38	7097000	10290000
Quantity out of sight 23-12-38	4911000	5449000

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec 27

Bengal Superfine 133/35
Bengal Fine 130/31 Dec +5 Jan +4
Bengal F G 127/28
C P 1 168/69 Dec +20 Jan +17
C P 2 158/59 Dec +12 Jan +9
Arvi 160/61
Amraoti 153/54
Ellichpur 156/57
Berar 152/53 Dec +4 1/2 Jan +3 1/2
Malkapur 150/51
Khandesh 141/46
Jalna Sailu 146/47
Burwah Sanavad 153/55
Khandwa 153/55
Mathia F G 126/28
Broach March +3 1/2
Punjab 4 F 183/86 Dec +25
Punjab 289 F 216/21 Dec +50
Sindh N T 201/13

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec 27

In full-pressed bales	23-12-38	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh	164	12,851	925
Central India	1,472	61,188	368
Barsi and Nagar	275	13,562	6,520
Hyderabad Gaorani	77	1,139	1,645
Berar	1,931	44,585	25,373
Central Provinces	414	15,609	4,993
Total Oomras	4,333	148,934	41,825
Dholera	302	58,302	4,114
N W Provinces	102	636	1,454
Rajputana	102	11,478	95
Sind Punjab	477	99,216	132,679
Broach		12,088	1,406
Coompta & Dharwar	79	12,051	7,899
Westerns Northerns	128	11,697	861
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	255	2,376	811
American		512	38,738
Egyptian African and Sudan	61	113,291	122,493
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		6	570
Total	5,890	470,585	350,927

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 22nd Dec

In full-pressed bales	23-12-38	This year	Last year
Europe	830	71,385	63,687
Japan and China	7,421	341,334	67,200
Coast Ports	150	12,197	24,263
Up-country by Rail		95,733	117,238
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		32,687	15,450
Total	8,401	535,336	287,838

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

GIZA—	
Spot	7.54—4.
January	7.24+2.
March	7.25+5.
May	7.24+5.
GIZA No. 2—	
January	7.20—0.
March	7.31+1.
May	7.36—0.
July	7.39—0.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.06+1.
January	5.95+2.
March	6.01+2.
May	6.07+3.
July	6.08+2.
October	5.95+2.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 27.

The local market was quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Silver market opened steady at Rs. 51-4-6 and declined to Rs. 51-3-6 with scattered selling while gold was quiet with a restricted turnover. The market is anxiously awaiting important announcement regarding silver from Washington as the existing agreement ends with the end of the year. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GOLD	
Ready	37 3 3
Posh	37 4 0
Maha	37 5 0
SILVER	
Ready	50 4 6
Posh	50 3 6
Maha	51 1 6

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Dec. 24.

Broach A/M. 1939 op 159 1/4; highest 159 3/4; lowest 159 1/4; closing 159 3/4.

Broach J/A. op 160 1/4; highest 160 7/8; lowest 160 1/4; closing 160 7/8.

Oomra D/J. op 147 1/8; highest 147 1/8; lowest 147 1/8; closing 147 1/8.

Oomra March op 145 5/8; highest 146; lowest 145 5/8; closing 146.

Bengal D/J. op 121 1/2; highest 121 1/2; lowest 121 1/2; closing 121 1/2

Bengal March op 121 1/4; highest 121 1/2; lowest 121 1/4; closing 121 1/2.

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (21-1-39) Rs. 3 1/2.

Teji/Mandi for Broach A/May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 8.

Teji/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. 1939 (24-6-39) Rs. 13 1/4.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 23.

SAKEL—	
January	12.75—21.
March	13.01—16.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.53— 6.
April	10.58— 8.
GIZA—	
January	12.79—13.
March	13.00—15.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Dec. 27.

March	205.30

CHICAGO COTTON

Chicago, Dec. 24.

March	8.45
May	8.27
October	7.68

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Wheat	165,913 cwts.
Linseed	1,696 cwts.
Gingellyseed	3,680 cwts.
Groundnuts	40,782 cwts.
Castorseed	1,175 cwts.
Rice	10,493 cwts.
Myrabollams	2,809 cwts.
Cottonseed	5,921 cwts.
Gram	1,102 cwts.
Joowar	696 cwts.
Maize	29 cwts.
Barley	106 cwts.
Bajree	1,373 cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,256 cwts.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Dec. 23.

January	£10-2-6.
February	£10-2-6.

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Dec. 23.

December	57 1/8d.
March	54 5/8d.
May	55 3/4d.
March New	52 5/8d.
May New	53 3/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 24.

May	dol 0.67 1/8.
July	dol 0.67 1/8.
September	dol 0.67 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 23.

March	1.92.
May	1.97.
July	2.00.
September	2.03.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	28 11	0
Highest		28 14	0
Lowest		28 8	6
Closing		28 12	0
Groundnut Seeds Feb—			
Opening		28 10	6
Highest		29 3	6
Lowest		28 10	0
Closing		29 0	9
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening		22 1	0
Highest		22 1	6
Lowest		21 14	0
Closing		21 14	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		22 4	6
Highest		22 7	0
Lowest		22 2	0
Closing		22 2	9

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
December	96	0	0
February	96	0	0
April	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
December	104	0	0
February	105	0	0
April	106	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
December	144	0	0
February	145	0	0
April	146	0	0
Yarn No. 40s.—			
December	221	0	0
February	222	0	0
April	223	0	0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Dec. 27

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 near
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/5 1/32 to March 1/6 April/Nov
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 283 1/2
Bank's buying T T 285 1/4
Bank's buying D D 284 1/2
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,306
Bank's buying T T 1,336
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 93 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 63 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 48 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/8
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 85 5/8
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.66.62 26th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 27th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/3 27th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 19/32 27th inst.
Java/London 8.56 1/4 27th inst.
London/Paris 177.09 24th inst.
London/Belgium 27.67 1/2 24th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.66 1/4 24th inst
London/Berlin 11.63 1/2 24th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 24th inst.
London/New York 4.66.56 24th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.58 5/8 24th inst.
London/Italy 88.65 24th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady Near.
Gold £7-9-1 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 24th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 24th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 24th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/8-1 3/16 per cent 24th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/16 per cent. 24th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

Total Units Generated

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:

51st Week (ended December 23rd)	
1936	10,870,530
1937	14,057,600
1938	14,095,500
Total for 51 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1936	544,168,700
1937	646,085,400
1938	723,988,800

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Press Communique issued by the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, states:

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th December 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,10,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-6-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-5-9 allotted approximately 90 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. One Crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 2-8-10 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 3rd January 1939. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 6th January 1939. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 23rd December 1938, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 78,00,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Three months' intermediates will be sold from 28th December to 30th December 1938 at Rs. 99-6-0 subject to the conditions previously announced (viz. sales can be stopped at any time without previous notice if Government think it necessary).

Three months' intermediates sold from 21st December to 24th December 1938 amounted to Rs. 12,00,000.

WORLD WHEAT PRODUCTION

The Chicago and Winnipeg markets were open on Saturday. The tone was quiet with the Bureau of Agricultural Economic's estimate of world wheat production (excluding Russia and China) at 4448 million bushels having a depressing influence.

The Argentine harvest is progressing satisfactorily except in South Buenos Aires where there are some inferior yields and isoca is damaging linseed.

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 23rd December, 1938, amounted to £180,000.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 27.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8-0.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 6-0-6.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6-4-0.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 6-5-0.
Kesar Rs. 15-9-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-8-0.
Java Spot Rs. 6.85.

INTERNATIONAL WHEAT SITUATION

Local Prices Improve But Foreign Markets Easy

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 23.

Indian wheat markets have closed higher and ex-Indian markets have finished lower than the last week during the week under review. The Indian markets have ruled generally with their own factors and practically offset foreign advices. The principal factors responsible for the lower trend in the international markets were; the easiness of corn and reactionary tendency in the Securities, scattered outside selling and favourable weather reports from United States and Canada. The announcement that the American Government have decided to discontinue the wheat loan after 31st December 1938, also brought in a further easiness. It is rumoured that Australia is still trying to export her qualities to Indian ports. At present, the prices of Australian wheat in London is quoted at around 22 shillings, which works out to Rs. 3/8/6 per maund on Indian basis. The highest price for Indian wheat is quoted from Rs. 3/7 to Rs. 3/9 per maund in Calcutta and should some how or other the Australian prices give way, there would again be imports into India. Hence, under the circumstances, the Indian rates can not advance much to a greater dimension.

NORTHERN MARKETS.

The North Indian markets have slightly advanced by a three quarter of an anna per maund on account of jobbers and speculators heavy buyings prompted by dry weather from the Punjab side At this time, the prices for wheat are the lowest amongst all the grains. The failure of last sawni crop has also had its effect on the consumption of wheat. So inspite of its being a record crop in the country, the shortage of stocks is being felt throughout the country. The ports are again buying wheat from upcountry and the Punjab mills are also working day and night. The demand for 'atta' is good and the Punjab mills are busy in supplying flour and other by-products of wheat to the Frontier Districts. Trading was done on a brisk scale. The highest and the lowest levels were touched at Rs. 2/7/9 and Rs. 2/6/8 quoted for Maha in Hapur. The Hapur stocks are placed at 578 Khattis as against 805 Khattis last year, and at Chandausi 89,000 maunds. The total despatches from Hapur were 15 Khatis.

KARACHI FIRM.

Again during the forepart of the week, Karachi ruled weak but thereafter it turned up buoyantly firm. The early weakness was attributable to lower Bombay and foreign advices, long liquidation and Punjab houses selling due to scattered showers in some of the Punjab stations whilst bullish Argentina crop report, general buying from local, Punjab and Bombay interests and good spot trade contributed towards upsetting the trend. The changes in the values were confined to about 12 annas per candy, the highest level being Rs. 23/5/6 and the lowest Rs. 22/10 quoted for January position. Trading both in forward and actuals was carried on a larger measure. It is reported that a Bombay miller was seller in July contract and buyer of January. On the spot market demand was better and the weekly total sales amounted to 28500 bags, which were bought mainly by local millers and Bombay shippers. During the week ended Dec. 19, the arrivals totalled 39301 bags and the exports 17780 bags as against 26841 bags and 17178 bags last week. The receipts since 1st September to 19 December have progressed to 4213691 bags and the shipments during the same period to 3648796 bags. These figures compare with 5360923 bags and 4464953 bags respectively.

BOMBAY STEADY.

Both Bombay and Calcutta ruled practically steady. Calcutta importers have been making heavy purchases in the upcountry to meet the demand of their customers. Mills are running day and night and there is a good enquiry for wheat flour and its by-products. It is understood that Calcutta operators have sold back their Australian wheat in London at the rate of 22 shillings. Bombay displayed a better sentiment on scattered enquiry but on the whole the business was not encouraging owing to the absence of any stimulating news from abroad. But on the closing day it was dull and colourless with price movements narrow. During the 4 days of the week, the total receipts of wheat from the upcountry amounted to 18018 cwts.

The international wheat markets during the period have generally been weak and there has happened nothing of importance, because of traders preferring to hold off. The United Kingdom markets were quit active due to the nervousness over the political atmosphere in the international world. It is feared that should the exporting countries continue to grow wheat as much the domestic requirements as hitherto, the wheat would be put to a worse condition than the cotton. Great Lakes of America have been closed owing to the winter season for five months, the shipments from America will naturally be reduced to the minimum. Nevertheless, it is arranged that some quantity should be despatched through Halifax and the Atlantic ports. A rumour is rife that China Government is negotiating with American Government regarding the taking of the American wheat. A persistent discussion is going on in the Press that some duty will be imposed on grains exported from Argentina in order to meet the expenditure of the Elevator Board etc. The Board have announced that the realization of this duty will be effected some time in the next year.

U. S. SUPPLY.

There has been a reduction in the visible supply of the United States while a heavy reduction in Canada. The estimate stock of wheat cum flour in the joint possession of port authorities of Great Britain and Ireland is 2382000 qrs. as against 2663000 qrs and 1207000 qrs last week and last year respectively. The weather in the importing countries continued satisfactory almost everywhere. There is still insufficiency of rains in the winter wheat belt of the United States where the plants have withered and in Canada, moisture is generally excellent but inspite of it, the crop estimates have lowered. The Argentine Bureau Report has been placed at 8600000 tons, or 30 million qrs. as compared with 24 million qrs. privately estimated. Last year the actual crop was 24 million qrs. Harvesting is progressing in Australia but the farmers are hesitating to sell out their wheat owing to unsatisfactory new crop.

NEW YORK HOLIDAYS

The Liverpool market will be closed from 4 p.m. on Friday 30th inst. till 11 a.m. Tuesday 3rd January.

The local and New York markets will be closed on 31st December and 2nd January. Trading however will be permitted in the Local market from 12 noon to 2 p.m. on the 31st December.

DELIVERY OF CHEQUES

Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending 23-12-38 were as under:

Number of cheques—106489
Amount of cheques—Rs. 15,35,11,000.

Absence Of Speculative Enterprise On Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Dec 23.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co., have issued the following report:—

During the period under review no improvement has been noticeable in any section on the local stock exchange and the turnover continues on an altogether inadequate level. The unsettled European situation is checking speculative enterprise and in many directions the market closed for the Christmas holidays dull and disinterested. Some selling pressure in Indian Iron and Steel shares was in evidence following the official announcement that the question of the payment of an old interim dividend would be postponed until March but at the close of the period under review the price of Indian Iron and Steel shares moved quietly higher. Bears were inclined to cover their sales which imparted steadiness to the market.

JUTE.

Hardly any noteworthy feature in this section has to be recorded. The tone of manufactured goods market was barely steady, and the raw Jute market has turned dicidedly easier, hence the speculative counter Howrah moved narrowly 49/2 and 50/2 being the low-high levels. The voluntary working agreement is a question of time as the outstanding points of difference with the small minority have been well nigh settled. After reopening of the market on the 3rd January we will be able to report optimistic news on the subject. The present state of affairs can not continue indefinitely and the industry will know definitely where it stands early January. The anticipated improvement in the Jute shares has failed to materialise on account of the delay in ratifying the agreement by the microscopic minority. The stagnant state has been fully reflected in the unsatisfactory turnover in popular Jute Counters. Kamarhatty were quoted at 455, Anglo-India at 295, Barnagore done 127, Dalhousie at 295 Ex Div., Naihati at 286, Kanknarrah at 342 India at 258, Ganges at 193, Alliance at 198, Auckland at 155, Bally at 153, Belvedere at 319, Delta at 348, Lothian at 186, New Central at 253, Orient at 149, Cheviot at 147, Standard at 238, Kinnison at 514. In small priced issues, Empire were marked at 21/8, Hooghly at 22/4, National at 19/8, Reliance were on after at 56, Nuddea done at 37/2, Presidency done at 3/2.

COTTON.

There was little doing in this section. Dunbar changed hands at 158, Kesoram at 6/5, New Victoria Ord. at 0/14 Pref at 4/6 c. div. Bengal Nagpur at 10/8, Elgin Mills Ord. were priced at 111, Ex. Div.

COAL

A declining tendency prevailed in the coal section. Business was effected on a very restricted Scale. Bengal were steady around 340, Aldih came to business at 3/11, Mundalpoor at 9/3. Hurriladih at 14/12, Dhemo Main at 12/8, West Jamuria were quoted at 32/6, Equitable found sellers at 34/10, Burrakur done at 13/6, Union at 24/12, Raneegunj at 32/4, Ex Divs., South Karanpura done at 4/6, Bokaro-Ramgarh at 16, New Beerbhoom on a very satisfactory report were in request at Rs 18. New Manbhoom were recorded at Rs. 32, Pench Vally at 31, Seebpore at 19/12 Prem. Churulia at 1/6, Talcher at 1/2. Deoli at Rs. 7, Searsole at 4/4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Iron and Steel opening steady in the initial part of the week around 29/8 receded gradually to Rs. 28, to improve to 28/11 at the close. Steel Corporation of Bengal ord. were remarkably steady round 9/2, Preference were done at 93/8 Ex. Div. Burn and Co., ord. were good at 265, Indian Galvanizing done at Rs. 20. Marshalls at 1/14, Saran at 5/4, Brittania Bldg. and Iron at 7/4. Indian Steel and Wire Products ord. were in request at 350, Deferred at 250, Contributory at Rs. 40. In minings, Burmah Corporation remained unchanged round 5/15, Consolidated Tin found buyers at 6/8, Indian Copper hovered round 2/2, Rhodesia Copper 1/8. In Cement shares Dalmia ord. found sellers at 9/10, Deferred at 2/14, Preference at 98/8. B. I. C. ordinary were easy at 3/2. In sugar section Murree Brewery were marked at 11/4, New Savan recorded at 7/12, Buland 14, c. div., Raza 12/12 Ex Div., Balrampore at 9/8, Carew and Co., at 11/8 Ex Div., Purtabpore Pref. done at 13/14, Punjab Sugar changed hands at 193. In oil issues, B. B. Petrol found buyers at 3/9, Moola oil at Re. 1. In Paper issues, Titaghur Paper ord. were done at 14/7, Preferred ord. at 3/15, Mysore Paper at 10/8, Orient Paper at 6/15. Rhotas Industries ord. were marked at 25/8, Bararee Coke Changed hands at Rs. 17, Ex Div. Midnapore Zemindary were registered at Rs. 70, Dunlop Rubber ord. remained unchanged at Rs 16, I. N. Airways ord. done at 8/12, Prefd. ord. at 10/4 Ex Div., Deferred at 2/2. Balmer Lawrie done at 260, Alkali and Chemical Pref. were a strong feature at 122. I. G. N. done at 97, Calcutta safe deposit at Rs 6/12.

LOCAL MILLS CLOTH

(The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Dec 27

		Rs.	a.	p.
Heavy Sheeting—				
Textile	per lb.	6	3	0
Bradbury	,,	0	6	9
E. D. S. Group	,,	0	7	0
Sassoon	,,	0	6	9
Century	,,	0	6	6
Toyo Podar	,,	0	7	6
Simplex	,,	0	7	0
Madhusudan	,,	0	7	6
Long Cloth (full weight In. 36-38) 92½ 93½				
Mahal Brand	per lb.	0	9	6
Madari Brand	,,	0	9	4½
Daud Saheb	,,	0	9	4½
Textile	,,	0	9	6
Long Cloth X Quality				
Apollo	per lb.	0	9	3
Edsu	,,	0	9	3
Century	,,	0	9	1½
Jam	,,	0	9	3
Textile	,,	0	9	4½
Spring	,,	0	9	4½
Madhusudan	,,	0	9	3
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34-12 In.				
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	9	0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	8	3
Century (Bugal)	,,	0	8	7½
Pehlad Siwala	,,	0	8	6
Madhusudan	,,	0	8	9
Jubily	,,	0	8	0
High Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)				
8551-351	per piece	6	2	0
9221-056	,,	5	14	0
1223-181	,,	5	5	0
572-352	,,	6	9	0
4141-657	,,	6	4	0
1400-191	,,	5	10	0
548-353	,,	7	0	0
81810-658	,,	6	10	0
Long Cloth Vegetable				
Apollo	per lb.	0	8	6
Edsu	,,	0	8	4½
Century	,,	0	8	3
Madhusudan	,,	0	8	4½
Moon	,,	0	8	3
Salita—				
1215 Madhusudan	,,	0	8	0
1215 Sassoon	,,	0	8	0
AAA Billi	,,	7	3	0
6200 Moon	,,	7	14	0
Dhoties 7—8—9 Yard				
Spring Mill (Balance)	per lb.	0	10	3
Crown	,,	0	10	6
Barsi	,,	0	8	9
Dhoties 10 Yards				
Spring Mill (Balance)	per lb.	0	9	9
Barsi	,,	0	8	9
Crown 4310		0	10	0
Gin Coloured—				
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	7	9	0
1415	,,	6	12	0
199 4141 Spring	per piece	8	4	0
979 Kohinoor	,,	7	2	0
1579 Century M B W Century	,,	7	12	0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10				
115 Victoria	per lb.	1	2	6
2142 Western	,,	0	11	6
Lepad Big Size—				
Crown	per lb.	0	9	1½
Hindustan	,,	0	9	3
Apollo	,,	0	8	10½
Edsu	,,	0	8	10½
Spring	,,	0	9	3
Textile	,,	0	9	3
Century	,,	0	9	0
Madhusudan	,,	0	8	9
Lepad Small Size—				
Century	per lb.	0	8	9
Madhusudan	,,	0	8	9
Textile	,,	0	9	0
6450 Madhusudan	,,	1	14	6
Spring	,,	0	9	0
Dukdi Yards 12-13-14				
9712 Kamala	per lb.	0	10	0
8712 Kalyan	,,	0	10	3
8712 Shri Nivas	,,	0	10	6
8550 City	,,	2	3	0
6450 Kamala	,,	1	14	6

NEW YORK COTTON WEEKLY REVIEW

"Prices rallied reflecting the growing impression that there will be no radical changes in farm legislation at the coming Congress session with the market also responding to trade buying against recent larger textile sales which revealed scarcity of contracts. January liquidation was latterly more pronounced with other foreign selling especially Bombay straddle undoing believed to be based on the theory that the smaller Indian crop precludes the possibility of a further widening of Bombay discount under New York. For the New Year cotton outlook is largely dependent on Washington and emphasis in future may be placed on the necessity of distributing a part of the 11 million bls. accumulated in current and previous Government loans. This may necessitate drastic curtailment in future crops despite sentiment in some Congressional farm belt quarters favouring unrestricted production with high fixed price for domestically consumed cotton and selling the remainder abroad cheaply. However the Administration frowns on export dumping."

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Exports 19,25,000 bls Corresponding period last season 33,49,000 bls.

World's Spinners' Takings 49,11,000 bls. Corresponding period last season 54,49,000 bls.

According to C.C.C. 35,83,000 bls have been pledged under the loan upto 22nd December.

(Continued from Col. 7).

the nature of taxation, but also being related to the nature of public expenditure. Through a well planned distribution of public purchasing power it should be possible to mitigate, if not efface altogether, the effect of taxation on savings. Even otherwise, granting that savings will tend to contract, state action can still be helpful in counteracting this tendency but to this later.

(To Be Continued.)

MEERUT:—Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy will open the Exhibition of Medical and Surgical Goods and Appliances, organised in connection with the All-India Medical Conference.

FISCAL REFORMS IN PROVINCES

(Continued from Page 8).

ces, their acceptance becomes almost necessary, considering the general regressive character of the central revenue had the consequent desirability of choosing direct sources of revenues for rectifying this drawback. Thus if all the provinces are interested in these taxes, there is no reason why one province should wait to learn from the mistakes of another, or why some provinces should seek the pleasures of pioneering all by themselves. If, however, further justification were needed to prove why these particular items should be selected for a first instalment of reform it may be said to be due to the following reasons, subject of course to the acceptance of the general principles of financial policy outlined above

Taxation Of Agriculture

Incomes

Firstly, as regards taxation of agricultural incomes, the justification for the choice lies, apart from its being a direct tax, in the fact that it permits the introduction of an element of progression, so direly needed in a tax system that is too heavy at the bottom. But more than this, a tax on agricultural incomes (at any rate considerable parts of it) will be a tax on rents rather than on wages, and is therefore a tax on property rather than one on incomes and thus deserves to be taxed more. It is no doubt possible to raise at least three apparently legitimate objections against this tax by contending, (a) that it might hinder capital development, particularly in agriculture, (b) that it will only result in taxing an already over-taxed industry and (c) that it is likely to result in a diminution of savings which are necessary in the present stage of our economic development.

Objections Answered

But none of these fears appear to have any real justification. That this tax is likely to hinder the flow of capital into agriculture by differentiating against agricultural incomes, would be legitimate only if it is further proved that the drawbacks of Indian agriculture are due to the 'inadequacy' of capital. But on the other hand, considering the enormous preference that investors in India have for agricultural land, and comparing the present land values in relation to the value of the yield, probably the conclusion would be inevitable that agriculture in India is over-capitalised, and its drawbacks, such as there are, are more due to the inefficiency of the instruments of capital rather than due to inadequacy. If this were true then agriculture as an industry stands in need of relief from this incubus of excess capital that finds a way into agriculture much to the disadvantage of both the industry and itself. In that event a tax on agricultural incomes, if it will be able to repatriate capital out of this industry into more productive channels, it will only be rendering a service to the cause of economy in general instead of being antagonistic to it Moreover if the success of planning in industry that is being sponsored by the provincial governments is to be facilitated it must be assisted through making capital available to it and there is every reason to believe that whatever other advantages this tax may or may not have it is attractive for the reason that it might help to release this land-locked capital of the country for better uses. The second objection to this tax that it will amount to taxing an overtaxed industry is somewhat more relevant, but even here its validity depends on our estimate as to the extent to which it is likely to fall on incomes from work and to what extent it is likely to bear its incidence on rents. If it is going to be more a tax on rents, (and no doubt much of it is likely to be only of this type,) the argument loses its force. For, it must be admitted that owing to the excessive increase in population and the consequent decline in its marginal productivity relatively to that of the other factors like land and capital the position of the rentier classes of the community has been improved in comparison with that of labour as a factor of production. This has got to be rectified by state action if economic welfare is to be augmented, by securing to labour more than what it is likely to earn through the normal channels of competition; and the rentier classes themselves should be made to shoulder the burden in proportion to the privileged position they have acquired as a consequence of the growth in population. The third objection that this tax is likely to lead to a curtailment of savings is certainly valid. But here again the objection is not correct in an absolute sense, the capacity for saving being conditioned not merely by

(Continued in col. 6)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1938

Catholic Church, A Universal Church

Prof. Soares' Fervent Appeal On Behalf Of Indian Nationalism

MORAL FERVOUR OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES APPRECIATED: FASCIST RACIALISM DENOUNCED

Undue Pessimism Re: Future Of Church Deprecated

MANGALORE, Dec. 27.

"If authority (state) subverts the right order by subordinating the good of the people to the good of the ruling individuals or class, it becomes tyrannical and such an authority—we have the word of St. Thomas himself—it is lawful to overthrow, for it has forfeited the respect and obedience normally due to it", said Mr. A. Soares in the course of his presidential address at the All-India Catholic Congress which opened to-day at Mangalore.

The president made a learned exposition of the scope and function of state, denounced the theory of fascism which holds an individual as of no consequence and the state as of supreme importance.

He also made a scathing attack on racialism that is dominating Germany and other dictatorial countries and made a fervent appeal on behalf of Indian nationalism.

Professor Soares felt satisfied that the Congress ministries were dominated by a high moral purpose and felt confident that the Catholics had nothing to fear from them so far.

The following are extracts from the presidential address:—

We meet here to-day at a grave crisis of human history to consider a problem which I claim to be at the root of this crisis—the very old, but ever-new, problem of reconciliation of the claims of Caesar with the claims of God.

It is a problem which has had to be faced time and again in these nineteen centuries of the Christian era.

With the rise of the New Monarchy, absolutist in temper and action, claiming what the cynics have called 'the divine right to do wrong,' with the launching of the Protestant movement with its right of private judgment, with the beginnings of modern capitalism with its ideal of 'every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost,' this hardly-won balance of the spiritual and the temporal which was the greatest practical achievement of the Middle Ages, was upset beyond repair or replacement.

Since those halcyon days men like straws in the wind have drifted hither and thither, running after strange gods—not the least of them being the goddess Reason and the goddess Liberty.

As a result, an enormous change has come over the mind of the modern man, a change which makes him almost a different species from the mediaeval man. It is this new mentality which makes the problem of delimiting and harmonising the claims of the State and the Church so baffling in its complexity. The solutions which were found so successful in the ages of faith and unity, have lost their potency in an age which is so thoroughly secularised and dechristianised.

The voice of Leo XIII and Pius XI compels no such unquestioned obedience, carries no such overriding sanctions as the voice of Hildebrand and Innocent III. The reason is, as Jacques Maritain so clearly put it in his 'Primaute du Spirituel,' that the historical sky or historical ideal under which a modern Christendom (and 'a fortiori,' I may add, the non-Christian world) is absolutely different from the historical sky or historical ideal of mediaeval Christendom.

This does not mean that a baffled Church must isolate itself from the world or confine its ministry of truth to those within the fold. The Catholic Church, as its very name implies, is a universal Church. Christianity is not an esoteric cult, one of those ancient 'mysteries' into which a few choice souls could be initiated. It is a

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1).

HON. MR. P. N. SAPRU (GARLANDED), PRESIDENT-ELECT OF THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION, WHICH IS TO HOLD ITS 20TH SESSION AT THE C. J. HALL ON FRIDAY, SNAPPED ON ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY ON TUESDAY.

LIBERAL FEDERATION PRESIDENT ARRIVES

The Hon. Mr. Prakash Narayan Sapru, President-elect of the National Liberal Federation of India arrived at the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday morning and was received by Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and other Liberal leaders.

U. P. Bengalis' Protest Against Hindi As Medium Of Instruction

LUCKNOW, Dec. 23.

Bengali girls domiciled in the U. P. will be debarred from marrying eligible young men of Bengal as a result of making Hindi and Urdu the compulsory medium of instruction in the U. P. Schools. A representation to this effect has been made to the Minister of Education by the U. P. Bengali Association.

The Association claims that the Education Department's decision, if given effect to, will result in Bengali girls forgetting their own mother tongue and has requested the Minister to safeguard the interests of the Bengali children in these provinces.

The Executive Committee of the Association has decided not to take any further steps in the matter pending the publication of the report of the Enquiry Committee on the Bengali language problem in the U. P.—A. P.

MEERUT:—The need for more and more medical men turning their attention to the villages in collaboration with popular governments in the provinces was stressed by Dr. Bhopal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Medical Conference, welcoming the delegates to the Conference to-day.

BRAHMIN JOURNALIST'S BOLD LEAD

Will Marry Harijan Educated Girl

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

A flutter has been caused in the journalistic circle here over the news of Mr. Mahipatram Nagar's engagement to Miss Lakshmi Tamta, Mr. Nagar, a Gujarati Brahmin, is the News-Editor of the "Leader". Miss Tamta is a depressed class girl.

Miss Tamta is a talented graduate and holds a diploma of teaching. She is the Head Mistress of the Girls School, Lucknow. Among her relations she counts some depressed class M.L.A.'s in the Provincial Legislature. There is not any background of protracted romance behind this engagement.

It appears to be purely the case of love at first sight. Two interviews among the young couples is said to have done miracle. "I don't believe in castes", remarked Mr. Nagar, when I congratulated him on the engagement.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

Training Class Inaugurated

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 27.

Thakur Chhedilal, General Officer Commanding of the Tripuri Congress, has inaugurated the Congress volunteers' and officers' training class at Vishnudatt Nagar.

Addressing the cadets Seth Govind Das, Chairman and Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedy, Vice-Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Tripuri Congress, advised them to maintain strict discipline and discharge their duties cheerfully and thereby enhance the prestige of Mahakoshal in the eyes of the visitors.—United Press.

PROFESSOR GYANCHANDA, WHO HAS BEEN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA ECONOMIC CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT NAGPUR, FROM 29TH TO 31ST DECEMBER.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN SWADESHI

Begum Hamid Ali Opens Delhi Exhibition

NEW DELHI, Dec. 26.

Before a distinguished gathering, Begum Hamid Ali declared open the thirteenth All-India Women's Conference Swadeshi Exhibition this afternoon.

Before asking Begum Hamid Ali to perform the ceremony Mrs. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the outgoing President hoped that the exhibition would help in giving an impetus to the Home Industries, Arts and Crafts, not only in Delhi, but outside.

In the course of a speech, Begum Hamid Ali stressed the need of Swadeshi in every Indian home. The times had changed, she said, and it was no longer essential to look to foreign manufactures to provide us with the day to day necessities of life.

Mrs. Shiv Rao thanked the Local Government for the donation of Rs 300 and the other individuals who organised the exhibition She pointed out that the whole show was managed by women themselves.—United Press

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 23rd December 1938, amounted to £180,000.

(Continued from Col. Col. 7).

pathetically wrong! We must hold fast to our faith in non-violence unto death, for in the victory of the faith lies the salvation of the world."

Prior to Mr. Andrews' speech, Prof. Sinclair of the Hawaii University spoke stressing on the necessity of closer contact between the East and the West and of devising means for the spread of correct knowledge of Indian philosophy in America.

Congress Asked To Stop Agitation In Deccan Hyderabad

Leaguers Threaten Civil War: Consequences Would Rest On Mahatmaji

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Dec. 27.

Threats of civil war in case agitation in Hyderabad was not called off, were held out at a huge mass meeting held this evening in the League pandal.

Sir Sikander Hyat Khan warned the Congress to think of serious consequences in case the agitation was not stopped.

Maulana Zafar Ali warned that in case the agitation was not stopped there would be a civil war. Maulana Hamid said if the agitation continued the responsibility of the consequences would rest on Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Abdul Rahman said that the volunteers were being sent from C. P. He was even prepared to fight single-handed the C. P. Government!

Speakers from Bengal, Punjab, N. W. F. P., Orissa, C. P., and U. P., supported the resolution. Maulana Shah Hussain wondered whether the matter was not discussed in the last Gandhi-Viceroy interview and warned Britain against attack on Muslim States.

Mr. Karimkhan said that he had seen letters from responsible Congress leaders to socialists wherein was written that they must wipe out Hyderabad, Bhopal and Rampur Governments.

"Ahimsa" Alone Can Save Humanity From Sufferings

Andrews' Advice To Discard Hate And Pin Faith To Non-Violence

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 27.

The All-India Philosophical Congress [illegible] here in the afternoon in Vidyanagram Hall. Mr. C. F. Andrews presided.

Delegates, nearing 300 from all over India, attended the Congress

Mr. Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University welcomed the delegates in a nice small speech.

Mr. C. F. Andrews was given a rousing ovation when he rose to speak. He chose his theme of oration: "AHIMSA OR NON-VIOLENCE."

At the outset Mr. Andrews referred to many of his activities in Delhi and Allahabad. He began his speech by quoting two authors who had expressed their views on the question of non-violence. The first was the author of the famous book entitled "Jew Suss." In this book, he said, the author expressed the view that in his youth he belonged to the intellectual class, which advocated the principle of absolute pacifism and complete absention from violence but after the Great War, he did not believe in non-violence but thought that there were reasons for revising their views on violence. The second was Mr. Whitehead author of the "adventures of ideas," who held the different view and considered that India had set a wonderful example of non-violence. Continuing he said that Mr. Whitehead considered that divine persuasion was the foundation of a world order and initial triumph of which had been gained in India.

Mr. Andrews opined that it was very difficult for an ordinary man to stand out against the stream of the common public opinion, which was violently in favour of violence. History, however, had begun to prove that non-violence alone could solve the riddle this mysterious world.

Proceeding Mr. Andrews paid a glowing tribute to the philosophy of Buddhism and pointed out how Asoka had founded a mighty kingdom on the principle of non-violence. We could, he observed point out the past as beaconlight to humanity.

DISCARD HATE

In this world, declared Mr Andrews, wheels of suffering were fast moving on. Every act of violence was turning the wheel faster and faster. In his opinion the only way to slow down the speed of this destructive wheel was to discard hate and pin faith in love. If we completely substituted non-violence for force, wheels of sufferings would themselves stop.

Continuing he said that centuries ago, India propounded the philosophy of All Asia, he said had been civilized and humanized in the highest sense of the world by Lord Buddha.

Mr. Andrews held that it was through triumph of Ahimsa that this fair world of ours is created.

Paying his homage to Jesus Christ he said that this world was founded on suffering. He further quoted Upanishads the holy books of Hindus. In them it was clearly written that by Ahimsa men prospered. He then referred to the Gandhi-Smuts agreement in South Africa, which he said, was a victory of divine persuasion over the brute force. Mr. Andrews concluded saying "I want to declare my firm conviction that the author of "Jew Suss" is wrong. The poor man is

(Continued in col. 5).

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE

GUNMAN'S BLUFF

WHAT'S COME OVER YOU? YOU'RE WHITE AS A------
LOOK!
9-27
YOU'RE BEGINNING TO SEE THINGS EVERY------ WHAT THE---
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IF THIS DOESN'T WORK, I'M A PERFECT TARGET
LIL, DON'T LEAVE ME ALONE! I'M SCARED!

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